

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

No. 779.

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. HAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28fr. or 12s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

CIVIL ENGINEERING; ARCHITECTURE.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Prospective of the Courses of Instruction in this Department, may be had at the Office of the College. The Classes are as follows:
MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MECHANICS, &c.—Professor Potter.
CLASSICAL.—Professor Graham.
GEOLOGY.—Professor Webster.
DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.
CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Professor Vignoles.
ARCHITECTURE.—Professor Donaldson.
R. G. LATHAM, A.M. Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
1st September, 1842.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—SCHOOL.
THE CLASSES will RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October next.
J. LONSDALE, Principal.
1st September, 1842.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION will commence THIS DAY, the 1st of October, when Professor GUY will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Two o'clock, p.m. precisely.
Students may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
1st October, 1842. J. LONSDALE, B.D. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES, and of ARCHITECTURE.—This Department will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, 4th October. Rooms are provided in the College for a limited number of Students; and the Professors and Gentlemen connected with the College receive Students into their houses.—Further information may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
1st September, 1842. J. LONSDALE, Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—THE COURSE OF LECTURES for the Matriculated Students will commence on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th of October.
DIVINITY.—The Rev. the Principal, and the Rev. the Chaplain.
MATHEMATICS.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Tutor, the Rev. A. A. Black, M.A.
GEOGRAPHY.—Professor the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Tutor, the Rev. J. Brewer, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Professor the Rev. F. Maurice, M.A., and the application of the Hebrew, Oriental, and Modern foreign languages, under the direction of Professors Wm. Forbes, Brasseur, Bernays, Rossetti, and De Villalobos, will commence on the 12th of October, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday.—Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
1st Sept. 1842. J. LONSDALE, Principal.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will commence on WEDNESDAY 10th Oct. at 11 o'clock, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday.—Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
King's College, London, 1st Sept. 1842.

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 47, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The LECTURE SEASON commenced on Thursday Evening, September 29, with a Conversation, and the following Lectures will be delivered during the ensuing Quarter:—Mr. Hanbatty, Esq., on Librarianship; Mr. M.D. D. on the Chemistry of Animal and Vegetable Food;—Edward Cowper, Esq., on the Manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain;—Charles Johnson, Esq., on Botany;—Henry Hervey, Esq., on the Writings of Boetius;—Carmichael, Esq., on Catch and Glee Singing;—R. Davis, Esq., on Chemistry;—D. T. Ansted, Esq., on Artesian Wells;—George Jones, Esq., on the History of Chemistry;—Edward Clarkson, Esq., on Physiology; and William Ball, Esq., on Ballad Literature.—A Conversation will take place on Thursday, December 10. The Lectures commence at half-past Eight precisely. Subscriptions: Half-yearly, 12s.; Annually, 22s.—Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the Institution.
September 29, 1842. W. R. BIRT, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—Parents desirous of Educating their JUNIOR BOYS at an Establishment of the first class, preparatory to the King's College and public schools generally, may obtain the Writings of Mr. Cradock, Bookseller, 4, Paternoster-row, who will kindly answer any inquiries.

SEA SIDE.—LADIES' SCHOOL, CHAPEL ROSE, WORTHING.—The principle on which this School is regulated is that of a private family. The religious duties, education, and accomplishments, strictly attended to and ably taught. The residence and pleasure-ground are delightfully situated in the best part of Worthing, and the excellent health which the pupils enjoy renders this establishment peculiarly desirable to those parents who are selecting a school for their daughters.—Applications (if by letter, post paid), to S. P., at Chapel-house, Worthing, will be immediately answered, with references and full particulars.

PORTRAITS BY MR. CLAUDET'S INSTANTANEOUS DAGUERRETYPE PROCESS.—The likenesses of Her Majesty, are taken daily at the ROYAL ADELPHI GALLERY, Lower Arcade, Strand. The sitting usually occupies less than one second, by which faithful and striking likenesses are obtained. The introduction of back-grounds, representing Landscapes, Interiors of Apartments, &c., the invention of Mr. Claudet, for which he has obtained Letters Patent, is considerable, and is being resolutely been made for the convenience and better accommodation of Mr. Claudet's visitors. Portraits and Groups of Figures are also taken upon plates of an enlarged size.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, and Others.—A GENTLEMAN, experienced in the translation, revision, and correction of proofs through the press, of both English and French Works, OFFERS HIS SERVICES on very advantageous terms. Unexceptionable references as to ability and character.—Address (post paid) to A. B., at Mr. Masters', Bookseller, &c., 35, Aldersgate-street. The Advertiser can devote four or five hours daily, after 4 o'clock, as French and English Corresponding Clerk, Secretary, &c.

BOOK CLUBS SUBSCRIBING TO CHURTON'S LIBRARY have the following peculiar advantages offered them:—
1st, The subscription is calculated according to the number of volumes required, not by the number of members.
2nd, Any number of periodicals can be had—two counting as one volume.
3rd, The standard collection consists of 25,000 volumes.
4th, Any new work of general interest is added to the Library on the first application of a Book Society.
Full terms, as well as those for single families, will be sent on application to 36, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

TO COUNTRY LIBRARIANS, BOOKSELLERS, BOOK SOCIETIES, &c.
Now ready, gratis, and post free.

A QUARTERLY LIST OF LIBRARY DUPLICATIONS, consisting of the redundant copies of NEW PUBLICATIONS in History, Biography, Memoirs, Travels, Novels, &c., withdrawn from Saunders & Oley's extensive Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
N.B. The published and reduced prices are affixed, and a selection of any single work may be obtained on remittance of a postage order for the amount, and the low rates of premium charged by this Corporation are taken into consideration.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, instituted 1824, and incorporated by Royal Charter, London Offices, 46, West Strand, and 78, King William-street, City.

The additions made to the Life Policies granted by this Corporation for the last seven years, upon 41 to 63 per cent. on the premiums paid, and average 14 per cent. on the sums assured—a result, it is believed, more favourable than any other Company has hitherto accomplished, and the low rates of premium charged by this Corporation are taken into consideration.

Examples of Bonns.
Profit Issued in Sum Total Sum now payable in Policy No. July, 1834 £2000 3 0 the event of death.
1059 April, 1835 5000 5555 15 0
1153 Nov. 1835 5000 5572 0 0
1257 March, 1836 5000 5572 0 0

Table exhibiting the Additions declared upon Policies for 1,000l. each, which have been in existence for seven complete years.

Age when Assured. Sum Assured. Addition. Total Sum now payable in the event of death.
30 £1000 123 7 6 1237 7 6
40 1000 135 10 0 1355 10 0
50 1000 148 17 6 1487 17 6

Thus averaging 14 per cent. in seven years on the sums assured. The next division will take place in December, 1846.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the usual reduced rates, and Premiums may be transferred to this Office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.

Special risks reasonably rated.
Tables of rates, and every information, may be had at the Corporation's Office, Agents throughout the kingdom.
40, West Strand, London. F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE. Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720, for Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances. Offices—19, Birchin-lane, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.

JOHN CLARK POWELL, Esq. Governor.
ABEL CHAPMAN, Esq. Sub-Governor.
LESTOCK PEACH WILSON, Esq. Deputy-Governor.
Directors—Robert Allen, Esq.
John Arbuthnot, Esq.
George Barnes, Esq.
Henry Blanchard, Esq.
John Watson Borradaile, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.
Henry Cayley, Esq.
Aaron Chapman, Esq. M.P.
Robert Cotesworth, Esq.
John Deffel, Esq.
James Dowie, Esq.
Richard Drew, Esq.

Persons effecting Life Assurances with this Corporation have the choice of two plans:—

The one entitling them to an annual abatement of premium after five years' payment;

The other at a lower fixed rate without abatement.

The leading features which distinguish the first of these plans from those of other Life Assurance Offices are—

The Guarantee of the Corporation for the Full Payment of the Sums Assured.

Annual Abatement of Premium, commencing after full Five Years' Payments.

Total absence of Partnership of any kind whatever; Absolute Exemption from the possibility of being called upon to contribute towards making good any losses;

And Freedom from all charge of Management.

The abatement of premium for the year 1842 on policies of five years' standing, under the first of the above plans, was 41s. 2s. 6d. per cent.

It may be here sufficient to state, as an example, that, under the above system, a person having effected a Policy on or before the 1st of January, 1837, at an Annual Premium of 100l., had, on the 1st of January, 1842, only the sum of 55l. 17s. 7d. to pay as that Year's Premium.

The future annual abatement must vary according to the success of this branch of the Corporation's business.

In the Fire Department, assurances are effected at the lowest rates.

Attendance daily, from Ten till Four, at both Offices, where Prospectuses and every information may be obtained.
ABEL PEYTON PHELPS, Esq.
Superintendent of the Office in Regent-street.
JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

LONG ANNUITIES, & ANNUITIES TERMINABLE IN 1850.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT AND LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, continue the above Annuities after their expiration, on payment of an annual Premium until 1850 inclusive.—Particulars may be had at the office, No. 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Capital 500,000l.
Trustees—William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.
Henry Porcher, Esq. Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.
John Cazenove, Secretary.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Established January, 1810.
President—Sir JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart.
Vice-President—GEORGE FORBES, Esq. 9, Fintory-square.

Facilities are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or on an increasing or decreasing scale. An insurance of 100l. may be effected on the ascending scale by an annual premium for the first five years, of 11s. 5d. at the age of 25; 11s. 5d. at 30; 11s. 5d. at 35; 22s. 5d. at 40; and 22s. 5d. at 45; or one-half only of the usual rate, with interest on the remainder, will be received for five or seven years, the other half to be paid at the convenience of the assured.

The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

N.B. Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

ACHILLES BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND LOAN BANK, 24, Lombard-street.

Every description of Life Assurances may be effected, upon a moderate scale of premium, either with or without participation in profits.

Endowments for Children or Widows, and immediate or deferred Annuities, granted upon fair and equitable terms.

Loans may be obtained on personal or other security by individuals assuring their lives with this Association.

Risks taken on the Lives of Master Mariners and Passengers by sea, either for the whole term of life, or for the voyage.

Application for appointments as Agents and Medical Referees in the country, to be addressed to

EDWARD GILBERTSON, Secretary.

Prospectuses, and every other information, may be obtained by applying at the Offices, No. 24, Lombard-street, City.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 25, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Alderman, Chairman.

William Leaf, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Physician—Dr. Jefferson.
Surgeon—Wm. Conlon, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary—Purveyor Hall, of King's College.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 300,000l. the assured have the security of the Company's Income of upwards of 50,000l. per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rate of Premiums is reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a division of profits.

Annual Premium to Assure £100.

Age. For One Year. For Seven Years. Term of Life.
20 £1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 10 0
30 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 10 0
40 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 10 0
50 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 10 0
60 3 1 0 3 1 5 3 1 5 6 0

In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

A Board of Directors, with the Medical Officers, attend daily.

EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.

A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, Old Jewry, London. Established 1841.

Directors—S. Adams Beck, Esq. Wm. Chapman Haycraft, Esq.
James Burchell, Esq. Jonathan Hayne, Esq.
John Clayton, Esq. Valentine Knight, Esq.
Solomon Cohen, Esq. Colonel Robinson, Esq.
John Cole, Esq. John W. Russell, Esq.
Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. Philip Scott Stokes, Esq.
R. Gordon, Esq. M.A. M.P. James Whiskin, Esq.
Capt. Sir A. P. Green, Bt. K.C.H.
Trustees—Samuel Arbouin, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.

Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq. F.R.S.

The First Great Division of the Profits of the Mutual Life Assurance Society will take place on 31st of December, 1842.

In the meantime the Directors have caused an estimate to be made of the probable result on a few policies effected at different ages in the year 1842; the calculation being founded on the accounts made up to the 31st December, 1841.

Age at Admission. Sum Assured. Annual Premium. Amount of Bonus.
15 £1000 £17 0 0 £100 0 0
20 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
25 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
30 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
35 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
40 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
45 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
50 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
55 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0
60 1000 17 0 0 100 0 0

These results take no credit for any part of the profits of the year 1842. The divisions of the Society will take place on the 31st of December in each year, and every Policy of one entire year's standing will be entitled to participate proportionately in all the divisions succeeding the completion of its first year.

Every person assured with the Society is invited to attend and vote at all the General Meetings, and to investigate for himself the accuracy of the Society's accounts.

By order of the Board.
PETER HARDY, Actuary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of Ten or more Shares will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, The Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on FRIDAY, 7th of October next, at Twelve o'clock, for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of RECEIVING the ACCOUNTS of the Company, and of ELECTING FOUR DIRECTORS in the room of

WALTER ANDERSON PEACOCK, Esq.
CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.
CHARLES BARRY BALDWIN, Esq. M.P.
Lieut.-General Sir JOHN WILSON, K.C.B.
And ONE AUDITOR in the room of
CHRISTOPHER JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq.
Who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.
3, The Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars,
8th September, 1852.

THE DISSENSERS' and GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 3 Vic. c. 20, 42, King William-street, London Bridge, London; 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh; and 6, King-street, Queen-square, Bristol.—Capital, ONE MILLION. *Traders, WITH A SEAT AT THE BOARD.*
Thomas Challin, Esq. Thomas Piper, Esq.
Thomas Wilson, Esq.

Directors—Geo. Bousfield, Esq.
Sir John Easthope, Bt. M.P.
Peter Ellis, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hoiler, Esq.
Chas. Hindle, Esq. M.P.
On the return of the Michaelmas Quarter, the Directors beg leave to remind their Friends and the Public, that in the FIRE DEPARTMENT they receive risks of all descriptions, including Churches, Schools, Houses, Mills, Goods, and Shipping in Dock, Farming Stock, &c., at the same reduced rates as other respectable Companies, and make no charge for Fire Policies transferred from other Offices; and in the LIFE DEPARTMENT they continue to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security. The usual liberal allowance to Solicitors, Surveyors, and other Agents.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

This day, price 6s. with 3 Engravings,

THE EDINBURGH

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL,

No. CLIII.—OCTOBER, 1852.
Among the Original Communications are:—Dr. Kinnis on Elephantiasis—Mr. Prior's Letter to Sir Wm. Burnett Dr. Hook on the Muscles of the Eye—Dr. Stratton's Cases of Gunshot Wounds—Dr. H. M. Glover on Bromine and its Compounds—Dr. J. H. Bennett's Researches on Inflammation of the Nervous Centres—Mr. Spence on the Anatomy of the Par Vagum and Spinal Accessory of the Eighth Pair of Nerves—Dr. Strong on the use of Sulphate of Zinc in Flatulency—Sir. Ewart on the Skin and Mucous Membrane—Mr. Shortridge's Case of Empyema—Mr. Rhind on a New Remedy for Scalds and Burns.
The Number also contains Critical Notices of Brodie on the Urinary Organs, Vollet's Traité des Neuralgies, and Mayo on the Nervous System; and concludes with an ample Digest of Medical Intelligence.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

This day, with 3 Engravings,

THE EDINBURGH

NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL,
conducted by PROFESSOR JAMESON, No. 66, JULY—OCTOBER, 1852.

Among the Articles contained in the present Number are the following:—Professor Agassiz on the Glacial Theory, and its recent progress, embracing a full exposition of the Author's opinions on Ancient and Modern Glaciers—Mr. Hood on certain Changes in the Internal Structure of Iron—Mr. Warrington on a Re-arrangement of the Molecules of a Body after Solidification—Mr. Bryson on Illuminating Church Clocks—Mr. Robertson on the Mechanical Arts of Persia—M. Arago on Nebulae and the Milky Way—Dr. Morton on the Ancient Peruvians—Professor Forbes' recent Observations on Glaciers—Mr. Darwin on the Ancient Glaciers of Caernarvonshire—Mr. Goodair on New Crustacean Animals—Professor Valentine on Embryology—Mr. Milne on Earthquakes—Mr. Agassiz on the Succession of Organized Beings—Professor Agassiz' recent Observations on the Glacier of the Aar, &c. &c.
Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

On the 1st of October, and to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d.

THE RECORD OF PATENT INVENTIONS,
containing an Abstract of all Specifications in the order in which they are enrolled during each month; Lists of all New Patents granted; of Expired Patents; and Law Reports of Patent Cases, Scientific and otherwise. No. 1, will contain Abstracts of all the Specifications enrolled in England, Ireland, and Scotland for August and September; Expired Patents in August; and Report of that important Case "The Queen v. Bryner," for the repeal of the Patent known as the "Solar Lamp Patent." By Mr. ALEXANDER PRINCE, of the Office for Patents of Invention, No. 11, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where orders for the Record may be forwarded; also to the Publishers, W. Lake, 170, Fleet-street; Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, Paternoster-row; Weale, High Holborn; Herbert, Cheap-side; or through any Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. LIX, is published this day.

Contents.
1. French Criticisms of English 7. The Letters of Margaret of Navarre.
2. Anselm of Canterbury. By 8. Naples and the Neapolitans.
Frank.
3. Celebrated Crimes. By Alex- 9. Gervinus on German Literature.
ander Dumas.
4. Ritter's Ancient Philosophy. 10. The Idyls of Theocritus.
5. Rousseau's Essay in Easy 11. Memoirs of Barrere. President of the Convention.
6. Travelling Romanesque. M. 12. Newspaper Literature of the United States.
Dumas on the Rhine.
Chronological Tables of Literature—Russia.
Foreign Correspondence, Intelligence, &c.
Chapman & Hall, 195, Strand; and Longman, Brown & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. 75,

for OCTOBER. *Contents.*
1. The Philosophy of Punch; with Illustrations.
2. Bailey on Berkeley's Theory of Vision.
3. Art and Science of History.
4. Tennyson's Poems.
5. Outbreak in the Manufacturing Districts.
6. The Ionian Islands.
7. Hamburg, and the late Conflagration, with Maps.
8. Robert Nicoll.
9. Errors and Abuses of English Criticism.
10. George Sand's New Novel.

Postscript:—The Quarterly Review and the New Corn Bill.
H. Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
No. CCCXIV, for OCTOBER.

Contents.
I. European History.—II. The Poems and Ballads of Schiller.—III. Ricardo made Easy, or, What is the Radical Difference between Ricardo and Adam Smith?—IV. Riply Hall.—V. Sketches of Italy.—VI. Recollections of a Ramble through the Basque Provinces, in 1837.—VII. Cain's Sturdy.—VIII. History of France: Charlemagne.—IX. The League's Revenge.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and 22, Pall Mall, London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER,

Price 2s. 6d., contains:
The Life of Sir Murray Maxwell. Chapters I. II.—Fitz-Rodde's Confessions. Miss Lowe—Pictures of Christian Life—My Life and Times. By Ninrod.—The Last of the Homeric Ballads. By William Maginn, L.L.D. No. XVI. Nestor's First Essay in Arms. With an Introduction and Notes by the Templar—Charles O'Malley and Jack Hinton. Irish Dragons and English Guardmen—Some of the Picture Galleries of England. Second and concluding Notice—The Fine and Frugal Art of Swimming. By Sir Julius Cutwater, Bart. K.C.B.—The Love Epistles of Catullus. Edited by a Templar—Afghanistan—Song—Stanzas.
G. W. Nickisson, 215, Regent-street, London.
(Successor to the late James Fraser, Esq.)

EDITED BY THOMAS HOOD, ESQ.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF

GOLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY

MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST,

Contains the following Articles:

By the EDITOR.

More Hullahalloo—Horse and Foot—Shakspeare—The Season

Whispering Gallery.

Persons whom everybody has

seen. By Laman Blanchard,

Esq. No. 1. Persons whom everybody

has seen. "Got a Spirit."—No. 2. Persons

whom nobody has seen. "Reminiscences

of a good thing."—No. 3. A Confession.

By the author of "Peter the Younger."

No. 3. The Curate of Mossbury.

Contributions to a Fashionable

Vocabulary.

Philomelography.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

ARMY AND NAVY.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF COLBURN'S

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

Contains:

Naval Improvements of the

Nineteenth Century.

Notes on Syria, by Lieutenant

Colonel.

Naval Retirement, Pay, Allow-

ances and Pensions.

Russian Cavalry Colonies and

Austrian Military Frontier.

My Old Messmates, by Jona-

than Oldjunc, Esq.

Military History of Jamaica, by

Colonel Wilkie.

Notes on the Army, No. V.

Curiosities of Naval Literature.

Historical and Biographical.

Errors and Faults in our Mil-

itary System, by Colonel Fire-

brace.

Volunteering in India.

The War in Afghanistan.

Ker Porter, K. H.

The Centre of Motion in Ships.

The War in Afghanistan.

Affairs at the Cape of Good

Hope.

Disturbances in the Manu-

facturing Districts.

Despatches from India and

China.

Statistics of the Army and Navy,

with all the Professional News

of the Month.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

With numerous Illustrations by George Cruikshank, Leech, and

Crowquill.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER, price Half-a-Crown, of

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

Contents.

THE NORTH-KAT TRAGEDY,

An Old Song for New Time,

By THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq.

In Praise of Porter.

Visit of Charles XII. By H. R.

Adisson.

My First Client, the Bishop; a

true Tale of Gray's Inn.

A Christmas Eve in 1839, by

Charles F. Fynes Clinton.

SECOND STAGE IN MR. LEDBETTER'S GRAND TOUR.

By ALBERT SMITH.

The Little Horse; an Equestrian

Epigram.

Richard Savage; a Romance of

Real Life. By Charles White-

head, with an Illustration by

Leech.

HUNTING JOHN DORY.

By GEORGE SOANE.

With an Illustration by George Cruikshank.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

THE NEW NUMBER OF

THE METROPOLITAN,

For OCTOBER,

Contains, among others, the following Original Articles:—

1. Savindrom. The new Oriental Romance. By M. Rafter,

Esq. Chap. 16. The Marriage of the Caucery. Chap. 17.

The Serenade. Chap. 18. The Rakhi-Bund Bance.

2. A Health to sweet Erin. By S. The Youthful British Tar.

By Mrs. Edward Thomas.

3. A West-end Boarding-house. By Humphrey Hogarth, Esq.

4. The Old Church Clock. By

Leich Cliffe, Esq.

5. Recollections of a Royalist

Officer. By Col. D. H.,

an early comrade of Napo-

leon Bonaparte.

6. Irish Song. By Mrs. Crawford.

7. Letter from Abroad to a

Friend at Cambridge. By

John Hogg, Esq.

Reviews, Notices of New Works, Literary News, Works in

Progress, &c.

Sanders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street. Agents for

Ireland, J. Cumming, Dublin; for Scotland, Bell & Bradfute,

Edinburgh.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for OCTOBER.

Contents.
1. Oxford Theology—Goode's Rule of Faith.
2. Neander's Planting of the Church.
3. Technological Literature—its Origin and Progress in Germany.
4. Madden's United Irishmen.
5. Bray's Philosophy of Necessity.
6. M'Killop's History of the Secession Church.
7. Norway and her Laplanders in 1841.
8. Our Manufacturing Population—the late Riots, &c. &c.
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REVIEWS

The Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, &c. New York, Walker; London, Wiley & Putnam.

THIS work may be considered as a history, or the materials for a history, of the Great North American Republic, from the Declaration of Independence to the present hour. It commences with the first, or Inaugural Address of Washington, and it comes down to the Special Session Message of General Tyler, who, upon the decease of Harrison, succeeded to that high office by virtue of the 6th section of Article II. of the Constitution, which, in the event of the President's death, provides for the devolution of his functions upon the Vice-President.

The work is prefaced by a memoir of Harrison, and, also, with great propriety, by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

A collection of the *speeches* of our Kings and Queens would form an amusing and striking contrast to this collection of Presidents' messages. Our royal speeches would go but a short way towards even a meagre outline of British annals. The zoologist can determine the Mammoth or Megatherium from a single bone of the monster dug out of a quarry; but the genius of a Cuvier himself, applied to historical researches, would fail to deduce the events of any given period, from those skeleton documents and cryptological curiosities which are the nearest parallels in England to the addresses of the Washingtons and the Jacksons. However, we are not about to express any opinion, either on the policy of brevity and generality on one side of the Atlantic, or of copiousness and detail upon the other. It is more to our purpose to remark, that the characteristics of the President's message are qualities for the origin and causes of which we must refer to the circumstances of the United States, when they started into national existence, and the first Congress assembled at Philadelphia. The Inaugural Address of the First Magistrate of the young Republic—himself one of the plainest of its citizens, distinguished only by his revolutionary zeal and his private worth—was, of necessity, no empty form or state ceremony: it was a voice addressed, not only to every ear in the Congress, but to every ear in the Union; nay, more, it was intended to reach across the ocean, and declare the principles, justify the conduct, and proclaim the victory of the United States to the astonished principalities of Europe. It was not only the speech of Washington to the Americans, containing the counsel and encouragement which the vast importance of the occasion demanded, and urging his anxious countrymen, still throbbing from their fields of battle, to consolidate by prudence and virtue, the successes they had achieved by their valour and enthusiasm; but it was also America herself speaking to the civilized world, particularly to the great country from which she had just separated, and asserting her place, title, and prerogatives as a nation. Hence the Message became at once a dissertation and a manifesto; no bare announcement of projects or of measures, but an utterance of sentiments, an exposition of principles,—an expression, not of official intentions, but of public feelings and determinations. Besides, the frank, colloquial, and communicative style of these addresses was germane to the spirit of the most popular form of government that mankind had ever seen established. Where the people may almost be said to be themselves the government, there can be no place for official reserve, and no mystification would be tolerated or attempted. The

Americans, from the beginning, expected their Presidents to speak out upon every question of general concern; they were not content to judge them by their acts, but before acting at all, they required them to discourse at large upon all the affairs, both foreign and domestic, of the Union. It is unnecessary to explain how these annual confessions of public faith must operate as pledges of adherence to certain paths of policy, and therefore constitute one of the most powerful democratic checks upon the presidential office.

At the same time it must be admitted, that these unserved communications between the President, who is willing and able to discuss all topics, and the American people, who insist upon having every topic discussed, tends not a little to encourage the fault which critics call diffuseness, and lawyers prolixity. This is a fault which pervades, we believe, the majority of political speeches and writings in the United States; but we are not ourselves without our rambling orators, and more voluminous than luminous authors, and therefore severe stricture upon American diffuseness would scarcely be discreet. We shall only remark, that there is no class of public documents in the composition of which, condensation is more important than in that to which the President's Messages belong. Prolixity of style is fatal to dignity, and the very parent of misapprehensions and disputes. If the delivery of a Message were a mere formal duty, we should not object to addresses as sesquipedalian as those of Cromwell, who thought it expedient to adhere to the old parliamentary etiquette, grafting upon it, however, the soporiferous tediousness of the fanatic pulpit. Cromwell, however, did not always intend to be explanatory or communicative; but this is not the case with the American Presidents, whose speeches, though always fraught with important matter, are sometimes rather too Cromwellian (we would particularly instance Jackson's) in their structure, as if the American taste in such compositions had been derived, like their political spirit, from the days of the Commonwealth and Barebone.

Looking through the early Addresses as historical monuments of the foundation of the United States, we are struck by nothing more than by the moral and pious spirit which seems to have animated both leaders and people, at the self-same period that a political movement, distinguished by the very opposite principle, was preparing to convulse France. There is nothing more sublime in history than the concluding passage of the Declaration of Independence:—

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

England may be well proud of a people who, descended from her loins, renounced her imperial sway in words like these. The same spirit breathes through all the speeches of Washington. In his first address to the first Congress, he implores the Almighty Being, "who presides in the councils of nations," to consecrate the new

government "to the liberties and happiness of the people." He then adds:—

"In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage."

There is nothing conventional in this expression of religious feeling; it proceeds from the genuine perceptions of the speaker's mind, and addresses itself to the spirit of a people sprung from the seed of martyrs. The politics of Washington resemble those of Milton. The revolutionary patriarch derives his "solid rules of civil government" from the same lofty sources. How elevated is the following passage extracted from the same address!—

"There is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

Amongst the other blessings of which Washington calls upon his fellow-citizens to acknowledge their sense, he dwells upon "the opportunities they had been favoured with for *deliberating in perfect tranquillity* on their form of government." This was certainly a most fortunate circumstance for the United States, and one which the Revolutionists of France had not the advantage of, or the movement in the latter country might have given less offence to the spirit of order throughout Europe.

The tone of all the addresses of Washington is eminently fatherly and patriarchal. They are also remarkable for a simple, masculine philosophy, suitable to his own

"Plain, heroic magnitude of mind."

When we reflect upon the narrow views on the subject of education, and the wretched apprehensions of danger from the progress of human knowledge still entertained and avowed by the organs of a certain class of minds, neither few nor unimportant in Europe, we cannot too much admire the doctrine laid down in the following passage as a fundamental article of American faith:—

"Nor am I less persuaded that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways: by convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people, and by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their

own rights, to discern and provide against invasions of them, to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority, between burdens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society, to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments with an inviolable respect to the laws. Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the legislature."

Two years, after we find the same simple statesman recommending a repeal of the post-office charge on the transmission of newspapers, and stating—

"But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint throughout the United States."

In Washington's third address he announces the "pleasing assurance, that the population of the United States borders on 4,000,000 of persons." In an old country, with a limited domestic territory like Great Britain, it is difficult to enter into the feelings of satisfaction with which the increase of population is regarded in a new state like America, possessing "ample room and verge enough" for the multiplication of man in ease and prosperity. Ten years afterwards we find Jefferson stating the increase of numbers in that interval, and assigning the reasons for contemplating the expansion of the human species with pleasure:—

"I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are now to reduce the ensuing ratio of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price."

There is no parallel in history to the rapidity with which the United States out-grew its swaddling-clothes, and reached the stature and sinew of a nation. In his sixth Annual Address, we find Washington unfolding the narrative of a serious *émeute* in Pennsylvania, to resist the collection of an excise, and he therein speaks of "the character of their government, and a stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order." Washington admirably improved (to use the phrase of divines) upon the first case of domestic disorder his administration had to deal with. He said:—

"While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquillity of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations, by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseparable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican

government, to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers, pre-eminently distinguished by being the army of the constitution—undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operations which I have experienced from the chief magistrates of the states to which my requisitions have been addressed: To every description of citizens, indeed, let praise be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it, too, for the sake of those who, from every clime, are daily seeking a dwelling in our land. And when, in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have traced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those who rouse cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated, from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government."

Washington, himself an agriculturist, enforced nothing more strenuously in his speeches, than the duty of cultivating the soil, and improving the art of tillage. Take the following instance, where he presses upon Congress the expediency of forming associations like the Highland Society in Scotland, for the diffusing of agricultural knowledge, and to stimulate exertion and discovery—

"It will not be doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse. Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results, everywhere, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

Reading this passage, delivered in 1796, we have been much struck by observing, that it was only a few months ago, the wisdom of the associations recommended by the first President was recognized in Ireland, of all parts of the kingdom the best adapted for agricultural pursuits and enterprise. The rapid and hardy growth of social improvements in the United States, is only to be compared to the energy of vegetation along the banks of their superb rivers.

The valedictory address of Washington is a document full of wisdom, abounding with passages of great vigour and the noblest lessons of political morality, applicable to all forms of society and every constitution. But the object that chiefly engaged his mind was, to consolidate the Union, to propagate the sense and love of country, to explode territorial distinctions, to generate a single AMERICAN spirit throughout all the confederated States. Even so early in their history, had jealousies made their appearance. Southerners arranged themselves against Northerners, and Western States against Atlantic. The venerable statesman brings together the conflicting interests, and demonstrates their real harmony—

"The north, in an unrestrained intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial en-

terprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The south, in the same intercourse, benefited by the same agency of the north, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the semen of the north, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The east, in like intercourse with the west, in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest, as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious."

He then combats the spirit of ceaseless change, wafted from the Jacobin clubs of France:—

"Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitutions of a country; that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember especially, that from the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property."

Upon the spirit of party, and the policy of encouraging it, he observes—

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From the natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

About three years from the delivery of this speech, so comprehensive, so luminous, so parental, so full of forethought, so frank in the rebuke of public faults, so prophetic in the indication of public dangers, we find President John Adams acknowledging, in a special message, the address of the Senate "upon the loss our country has sustained in the death of her most esteemed, beloved, and admired citizen." Amongst other observations upon the character of Washington,

his successor finely says—"Malice could never blast his honour, and envy made him an exception to his universal rule."

It was resolved by Congress, that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the capitol, at the city of Washington, and that his family should be requested to permit his remains to be deposited in it. The reply of his widow will be read with interest:—

"Sir: While I feel with keenest anguish the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered affords no inconsiderable consolation. Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty. With grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, sir, Yours, &c.,
"MARTHA WASHINGTON."

But emotions of national sorrow and gratitude pass away too soon. Twenty-five years afterwards we find John Quincy Adams upbraiding Congress with the disgraceful fact, that the tribute to Washington remained unpaid!

As a specimen of the style of John Adams, (the second President) we take the following effusion of democratic pride:—

"There may be little solidity in an ancient idea that congregations of men into cities and nations are the most pleasing objects in the sight of superior intelligence; but this is very certain, that to a benevolent human mind there can be no spectacle presented by any nation more pleasing, more noble, majestic or august, than an assembly like that which has so often been seen in this and the other chamber of Congress, of a government in which the executive authority, as well as that of all other branches of the legislature, are exercised by citizens selected at regular periods by their neighbours to make and execute the laws for the general good. Can any thing essential, any more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes and diamonds? Can authority be more amiable and respectable when it descends from accidents, or institutions established in remote antiquity, than when it springs fresh from the hearts and judgments of an honest and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are represented. It is their power and majesty that is reflected, and only their good is sought in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear. The existence of such a government as ours for any length of time is a full proof of a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue throughout the whole body of the people. And what object or consideration more pleasing than this can be presented to the human mind? If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information, and benevolence."

Adams, however, belonged to the Federal party, and during his administration, the anti-Gallican policy prevailed. The republican, and truly American party, triumphed in the person of Jefferson, who succeeded Adams in 1801. We give the political creed of this eminent leader in his own words:—

"About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state

or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

Jefferson was an energetic reformer. In his first message, he proposes to abolish "all internal taxes, including the postage on newspapers," from which we gather that the latter tax had not been abolished on the recommendation of Washington. He does not admit vague anticipations of war to be a ground for continuing heavy public burdens:—

"War, indeed, and untoward events, may change this prospect of things, and call for expenses which the imposts could not meet; but sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen but from the temptations offered by that treasure."

On the same topic, he observes in his sixth message:—

"Our duty is, therefore, to act upon things as they are and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened, pace in preparations for the defence of our seaport towns and waters; an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country; a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the Union, or volunteers instead of them to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never be preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be in course of preparation."

Washington had laid down in his farewell address as "the great rule of conduct" for the United States in their foreign affairs, "to have with foreign states as little political connexion as possible." In the third message of Jefferson, after lamenting the revival of the flames of war in Europe, (the war of 1803,) he inculcates the same principle:—

"Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to

them and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with, of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace, and happiness; of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpire of reason rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interest, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities which tend to lessen useful friendships, and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe."

The presidency of Monroe terminated, what Jefferson called the "twenty-four years reign of republican Presidents." In that space of time the principles of Jefferson had completely triumphed; the school of Hamilton was extinct; the predictions of anarchy and ruin from the thorough development of the republican system were unfulfilled.

It is well known that liberty of commerce has not been one of the liberties of which the United States has been a model, or their statesmen apostles. The principles laid down by the several Presidents upon this question, are almost uniformly those of *protection—encouragement—indemnity*, with occasionally an extorted homage to the doctrines of free trade, in the form of some apology for the restrictive system when pursued by themselves, or attacks upon it when acted on by other countries. The proofs of this, scattered throughout these Addresses, and extending over a period of fifty years, will be read with interest, as well by those who may value them as authorities in support of their own commercial opinions, as by those who will regard them as drawbacks from the just reputation of men otherwise remarkable for the clearness and vigour of their understanding.

An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. Now first printed from a MS. in the Library of T. C. D., with an Introduction and Notes. By the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. Printed for the Camden Society.

WHETHER this Apology be rightly attributed to Wicliffe or not, it unquestionably is a fair exposition of the doctrines which he taught, and which his disciples laboured to diffuse throughout Christendom. It proves indisputably, that the reform projected by the Lollards was directed not so much against the Pope as against the existing order of clergy, and sufficiently explains why the Council of Constance condemned Huss to the flames, at the same time that it projected the reform of the papacy. The Lollards were, in fact, very closely allied to the Puritans of later times; they objected to the entire ecclesiastical order of the church, and their principles would have rendered the clergy literally the "ministers," or servants, of the congregations. They were opposed to episcopal jurisdiction and sacerdotal authority; they went so far as to object to any minister of religion receiving payment for the ordinary or extraordinary services of the church. In the work before us it is stated that—

"Priests singing [celebrating public worship] for money, sell Christ, and are worse than Judas in these five points; Judas sold him once, while mortal and not glorified, for thirty pence, when he believed him not God but a mortal man walking on earth, and afterwards he repented and brought back the pence; but they sell him immortal and glorified, and often for less price, when they believe him God reigning eternally in heaven, and until they come to repent they restore not the money."

In this passage, of which we have merely modernized the orthography, we have the first intimation of the principle of an unpaid ministry, established by George Fox. It was, however,

virtually set forth in the Waldensian Tracts, when Peter Waldo declared that a Christian minister was not and could not be *Ispew* or *Sacerdos*, "a sacrificial priest," but simply a presbyter or elder. Wicliffe deemed this point of so much importance, that he returned to it again in another form, and set forth, "That there is no pope nor Christ's vicar but an holy man."

Without entering into any theological discussion on these points, it is open for us to state, that this view of Wicliffe's doctrines, which has been hitherto kept rather out of sight, is one of some importance in examining the religious history of England. From the system of a priesthood established by the Normans there is continuous evidence that those of the Saxon race dissented; and this dissent, either openly or secretly, was in existence before the Reformation, and survived it.

It would require a very long and not a very interesting disquisition, to examine how far the principles set forth in this Apology are in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of existing churches; but to those who are interested in such inquiries, the editor has given valuable assistance. His introduction and notes contain a great deal of condensed information respecting the Lollards and their tenets; and though he differs from Wicliffe in some of the doctrines on which that reformer laid the greatest stress, he has taken the pains of proving his accuracy by verifying his quotations.

William Langshawe, the Cotton Lord. By Mrs. Stone. 2 vols. Bentley.

THIS novel is not, as its name led us to suppose, an attack on the Factory System, which, on the whole, it defends, but an attack on the social circles of Manchester. Some of the evils on which the writer dwells, are not, however, confined to the metropolis of cotton, but are to be met in every part of Britain: the caustic remarks, for instance, on the system of female education among the Middle Classes, are of very general application:—

"A modern fashionable education seems to be the perversion of everything reasonable, at least for the middle classes of society.—We were supposed to be ignorant (and by tacit agreement we each concealed our home-acquired knowledge of the fact) that ladies' fingers could contaminate themselves by compounding mixtures of butter and flour and suet; and as to shaping and seaming such garments as from their universal adoption we may fairly suppose to be most useful—this was never dreamt of. *Plain sewing was forbidden by the rules of the school.* Now, if this had been a school—if there be such an one—for duchesses, countesses, and baronesses in embryo, all might have been very well; but it was one specifically for the middle classes; the parents were all tradesmen; and though the pupils might be spoiled children in their parents' houses, they had no prospect but of being necessarily active housekeepers in their own. Why then did parents in those days pay a high price for boarding-schools? Grammar, geography, history, and accounts, were taught, parrot-like, from the book; but by far the greatest portion of time was given to bad music, worse drawing, and trumpery fancy-work, all which were *probably* laid aside immediately, and *most certainly* were so with the first occurrences that entailed responsible duties. Where, then, was education? The very principle of useful knowledge had afterwards to be learnt."

The special evils against which the lady's satire is levelled, are the worship of money, the taste for ostentatious display, and the coarseness of manners, which are common to the class of the newly-enriched; but these are so absurdly exaggerated, that the picture becomes a mere caricature, at which the world will be more disposed to yawn than to laugh. Take, for instance, the description given of William Langshawe, the Cotton Lord:—

"Frank, you cannot form an idea how that man's heart is wrapt up in his ledger; he lives on figures by day, he dreams of pounds, shillings, and pence by night—nay, his very aspirations to heaven are mingled with the intricacies of debtor-and-creditor accounts.

In former years, he attended the old church; our pews joined, and I have seen him—seen him, sir—not one time, nor twenty, but a hundred times, when on his knees, steal a small pencil from his waistcoat-pocket, and while his voice ejaculated as loud as any in the church, 'Lord have mercy upon us, miserable sinners!' the blank leaf of his prayer-book was rapidly filling with a myriad of complicated figures."

The lady takes good care to inform us that this is not a mere individual portraiture, but that it is intended to be the index to the character of a class. That class she subsequently describes:—

"The love of ostentatious display, which is so prominent a feature of the Cottonocracy, is dignified and adorned by a hearty and genuine hospitality, which is a prevailing characteristic of the county. The magnificence of the cotton lords has become a theme for general satire, and deservedly so; still it is admitted, on all hands, that their magnificence, however ostentatious, is *real*: their gold is gold; their silver, silver: they do not sport tinsel. And it is not to be wondered at that he who in his youth dined off pewter, or made one at his master's table where a round bowl of porridge in the centre served alike for the master of the house, his family, and his apprentices,—it is not wonderful that such a one should look with more complacency on the gorgeous service of plate which his own hands have procured, than if, from being accustomed to it from his cradle, it should hardly have struck him to remark its beauty. The rising generation, educated in a better style and habituated from childhood to more civilized usages, may redeem this flaw in the character of the race, if, indeed,—and this is the opinion of many well qualified to judge,—if, indeed, gentlemanly habits, delicate feelings, and cultivated minds, are not inconsistent with success in Manchester trade. That there are successful tradesmen who possess these refining characteristics is well known, but they are considered only as the exceptions that prove the rule; and so strongly does this prejudice—if prejudice it be—still exist, that on 'Change a man of education and refined manners is looked on as an animal to be stared at and pitied. And so long as the cotton trade exists, it is very possible that the gentleman will be surpassed in the race by the low-born mechanic, whose powers of calculation are not checked, and whose shrewdness in worldly things is not clogged, nor his 'push-on, keep-moving' course not impeded, by any of those delicate embarrassments which might arise in a refined and cultivated mind."

These extracts sufficiently indicate the nature of the opinions which Mrs. Stone has formed of Manchester society, and to which she is anxious to give currency. Before, however, we receive them, it would be necessary to inquire what opportunities the writer had of becoming acquainted with society in Manchester—what were the circles in which she moved, and the company with whom she mixed; for the people of Manchester are divided into grades, between which distinctions are not less rigidly observed than those which separated the castes of Egypt. Though we do not affect to know what were the writer's opportunities, we can form from her work some estimate of her power of using them, which we do not value at a very high rate. There is not a natural or consistent character in the work; the meagre plot is eked out by improbable incidents; the tone of feeling throughout is coarse and unfeminine; and the few reflections interspersed belong to a low moral standard.

It would be no uninteresting or useless task to investigate the influence of mercantile and commercial pursuits in the formation and development of character. There can be no question that it exercises a very marked influence both on the habits of action and of thought. The peculiarities thus produced are not in themselves ridiculous, but are rendered so when an attempt is made to combine them with the peculiarities belonging to another and different class of life. Mrs. Stone wishes to represent the cotton-lords as ridiculous, because they are manufacturers; but "nobody," says Voltaire, "is ridiculous by being what he is; he becomes so when he tries to be something else." We are disposed to believe that the faults which would exist in any community where there had been an influx of sudden wealth, would be the very reverse of those which Mrs. Stone has laboured to delineate; for the experience of all ages testifies that

the newly enriched are peculiarly sensitive on topics relating to the means of their rise. So far as our knowledge of Manchester extends, it is by no means an exception to the general rule; on the contrary, its rigidity of etiquette is carried to an extreme, which strangers often feel to be painful. There may be Langshawes and Balshawes in Lancashire and elsewhere, who take a pride in vulgarity, and who delight to proclaim that they are not gentlemen; but we have never met with any such, and common sense teaches that if such do exist, they must be regarded as "Lusus Naturæ."

Belgium since the Revolution of 1830. By the Rev. W. Trollope, M.A. How & Parsons. *Commercial Tariffs. Part II. Belgium.* Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

WHAT a business-like country is Belgium! What teeming riches of soil and mine, with its coal and iron-ribbed land, and its vast plains of produce! What workshop towns—what a plodding people! The brilliancy, and gaiety, and elegance of Paris still float before the European traveller when he arrives at the environs of the Belgian territory, and passes from Valenciennes and its delicate laces, to the iron-forged frontier of Namur, with its blackened soil, its swarthy colliers, and its begrimed artisans. But not a jot less striking is the change of national character, from the sprightly mirth and *dolce far niente* spirit of the French, to whom toil is pain, to the dogged laboriousness of the phlegmatic Belgian, to whom toil is gain, and gain a god. How signal is the contrast, and yet there are no geographical boundaries between them. The custom-houses on the roadside give the traveller his only intimation that he is passing from the one kingdom to the other. It is a striking evidence how long-lived are the original distinctions of race; and how very slight the growth of intermixture, however near or politically allied, and however little severed by natural barriers, may be the two countries. There is an air of quiet unassuming wealth and welfare about a Belgian town, which contrasts forcibly with the towns of France. This is most of all observable in the province of Namur, and in the mineral districts generally.

The progress of Belgium is an interesting experiment in the economy of nations. Suddenly severed from the protection, commerce, and the colonies of Holland, and burdened, unaided, with the maintenance of an immense and costly army, she presents a signal test of what may be accomplished against every attendant difficulty by the productiveness of a country and the industry of a people.

Mr. Trollope designs his book "not only as a guide to the tourist, but as a means of justly appreciating the condition and prospects of the country concerning which it treats." If it answers this purpose to the reader, it must be by carefully distinguishing the opinions from the facts of the author. He has diligently collected, and judiciously condensed, a mass of valuable information on the institutions, arts, commerce, and manufactures of the country. But a virulent anti-Belgian bias pervades the book. There is a perpetual discord between the veracity of his facts and the prejudice of his feelings. He will admit it to have been "neither the justice of the cause, nor the strength of the revolutionary faction," "by means of which Belgium was erected into an independent kingdom;" yet allows, that the Belgians "had some very heavy grounds of complaint, and that the government at the Hague was disposed to regard their interests as subordinate to its own;" and that to the people themselves, unaided by any general sympathy from the middle and monied classes, or the sympathy of foreign countries, Mr. Trollope attributes the revolution.

That the Belgians have been for three centuries a restless and dissatisfied people, is true. First crushed under the Inquisitorial thralldom of Spain,*—transferred next to the despotism of Austria, with whose people, laws, and habits, they had no single affinity,—tossed thence, in the whirlwind of kingdoms which attended the conquests of Napoleon, into the clutches of France, till they became a make-weight in the

* Mr. Trollope (perhaps inadvertently) mistakes the order in which Spain and Austria held Belgium.

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series of the Holy Alliance, and subsided into a Dutch province,—the Belgians would have been something more than human had they emerged from so many vicissitudes of harassing dependence, a staid, settled, or satisfied people.

The material of the Revolution of 1830 must be sought in the imposition of the Dutch language on the Belgians, the weight of taxation, but mainly in the removal of the supreme courts of judicature to the Hague. True it is, that there cannot be revolutions without grievances; but there are manifold grievances without revolutions. The fuel may exist, but there must be a hand to apply the torch and fan the flame. That the priests foresaw enlarged power in the removal of a dynasty as proselytizing as it was Protestant, is far from improbable, and they doubtless used their influence against it. But their power is greatly overrated by Mr. Trollope. He himself admits that good Catholicism centres among the women; and female influence is probably as low in Belgium as in any country in Christendom. A far more influential body was exasperated by William of Nassau; and to its pervading power and quiet energy the success and permanence of the Revolution may be attributed. The removal of the courts of judicature, and other proposals of similar effect, struck a severe blow at the lawyers, who, in Belgium, enjoy the confidence, and are intrusted with the secrets of the great bulk of the monied classes. To be cognizant of the private affairs of a commercial people, is a means of great social and political power. This the lawyers wield in Belgium, and it was exerted with no lavish hand against the sovereign who had assailed their very existence. It is true that many among the higher classes did not desire a severance from Holland. But Mr. Trollope has not hit on the influence which procured the assent of numbers, and the all but general non-resistance to the behests of the Revolutionists. The desires of the democrats were not, it is true, accomplished, but those of the lawyers were; and with them a sufficient amount of reform to satisfy the more rational and reflective, and all the wealthier portion of those who felt aggrieved by the Dutch dynasty. The great change effected was the establishment of the nationality of the Belgians. The experiment of independence was new, and its result largely interests Europe. Mr. Trollope's work, together with the official facts put forth in the series of National Statistics by the Board of Trade, are each in their way valuable indices of the practical progress of the new kingdom.

The life and buoyancy imparted to the enterprise and energy of Belgium, by the removal of real grievances and much discontent, soon revived commerce and repaired the immediate effects inseparable from political convulsion. The natural tendency to traffic was unduly stimulated by the largesses of credit and the lavish accommodation of the loan societies and banks, with which Belgium has been much more damaged than benefited. In fact, during the first six years of her independence, Belgium carried too much sail, and the disasters of 1839 were the natural result. Whatever was of mushroom growth in her commerce was then swept away; and perhaps no better proof of the stamina of her prosperity could be afforded, than the wonderful ease and promptness with which whatever was sound in her speculations and industry has rallied since the crisis.

Mr. Trollope's facts, if carefully isolated from the crochets they confute, will be found to establish the same result. His Dutch predilections in the struggle with his regard for truth beget a succession of contradictions, which rather minister to the amusement, than diminish the profit, of the reader. In one page (3) the King of Holland is lauded and magnified for improvements in trade and industry, "which the fearful consequences of the Revolution have *woefully impeded, if not destroyed*." We turn over (page 6), and read that "From the time that the first tree of liberty was planted in the Place Royale at Brussels," peace and order are admitted to "have been undisturbed; public confidence was in a great measure restored; a ready obedience has been rendered to the laws; the amenities of society have been renewed; and *improvements have rapidly progressed*." Again, (pages 8 and 9) "Misery and discontent" are found to prevail; "the results which all wise and thinking minds had anticipated from the separation of the two countries are now sufficiently apparent"—"the ruin of the

home trade of Antwerp is almost inevitable, the Dutch market is rapidly abandoning them altogether"—Ghent attributes the stagnation of trade to the same "ruinous effects"—and, in short, "the great body of the nation have been made fully sensible that a delusive freedom and imaginary independence have swallowed up the solid advantages of an active trade and a thriving population." While in the preceding page (7) we found Leopold "and the worthy bourgeois themselves uniting to insure an acquiescence in a state of things with which it would be madness to interfere." The effects of the Revolution on manufactures are illustrated (page 204) by the fact, that while in the whole of France the active steam power amounts to that of 15,000 horses, that of Belgium "unites the power of 21,000 horses," or nearly that of the labour of 150,000 men; "and this enormous aggregate is yearly increasing." It has, in fact, increased to 30,000 horse power. Antwerp, again, of which the ruin was inevitable, owing to the loss of Dutch trade (page 8), "would seem (page 216) to have gradually reached, from 1832 to 1838, a degree of activity, which it had not obtained even under the domination of Holland,"—the entries being in 1829, 138,945 tons, and in 1840, 180,632 tons, and much higher in 1837 and 1838. "The commerce of Belgium extends its relations," says Mr. Trollope, "over the four quarters of the world, and puts into circulation a mean annual amount of 360,000,000 francs, of which 210,000,000 francs represent the importations."

These facts must assuredly be consolatory to the "wise and thinking minds" who predicted the ruin of Belgian trade from the devastating effect of independence. As respects the *foreign* trade of Belgium, Mr. Trollope makes a considerable blunder in the belief that it has fallen off. Neither the exports nor the imports "have fallen off." The importations, which he correctly states to have been 192 millions, and the exportations as 135 millions, in the year 1834, were, according to the "Commercial Tariff" officially published, in 1838 as follows:—imports, 238 million francs; exports, 193 million francs. They fell somewhat in 1839, but in 1840 the total imports exceeded those of 1839 by about 21 million of francs; and the exports are stated to have increased in the same proportion. "It is a sad reflection, therefore," not "for the country," but for Mr. Trollope, that so flagrant a blunder, as his statement of a general decrease of foreign trade, should blemish the accuracy of his work. That there is "scarcely a single branch of manufacture" to which the Revolution has not "given a most fearful blow," is another of Mr. Trollope's Dutch opinions, sufficiently confuted by his subsequent facts, and especially by his statement of the condition of the iron and other trades.

According to the 'Commercial Tariffs,' it appears that the manufacture of flax is not carried to so great an extent in Belgium as is usually imagined. A quantity of flax is grown in Flanders, where as much as is required for home consumption is spun, and afterwards woven in the domestic looms of the peasantry. The texture and workmanship is rough, but exceedingly durable. Nearly all the linen is woven in long pieces of a certain length, measured by a public officer appointed in several towns for the purpose, and rolled up and stamped. A great deal of the flax is, however, exported to Scotland and France, and there spun into yarn, and sent back even for Belgian use. They export, on the whole, about twelve million francs worth of flax, and little more than two and a half million worth of manufactured linen goods. It is difficult to account for this; for with her abundance of coal and iron, and her excellent machine-making establishments, her cheap labour, and her great facilities of transit and exportation, we believe, that were capital and enterprise turned to account in the manufacture as well as growth of flax, a very lucrative branch of industry, now scarcely more than branched, might be made to flourish in Belgium. By way of encouraging this manufacture, a protecting duty has been just put on British linen yarn and on linens, on the absurd principle of preventing competition by way of stimulating exertion!

In the manufacture of fine cloths and dyes, Verviers excels Elbeuf; the produce amounts to above a million sterling annually. The carpets of Tournay are among the finest and best in Europe. Of cotton

goods Belgium produced in 1830 (and almost entirely in Flanders) 3,360,000*l.* in value; of which about half is woven in domestic looms. The produce has, however, fallen off by nearly one half. In the iron trade there are no less than 70 smelting furnaces, and about 180 forges; 4000 people are employed in the manufacture of steam engines, and 12 or 14,000 in that of nails. Hardwares, carriages, upholstery, tanning, hosiery, and silk manufactures employ each considerable numbers of hands, and in all of them a high degree of perfection has been attained, as compared with other continental countries. Of minerals, Belgium produces about 150,000 tons of iron, when smelted; and about 350 collieries are now being worked. The breweries (2,800 in number) and the distilleries consume from 90 to 100,000 quarters of barley annually. The land produces corn enough for the ordinary consumption of the country. The Flemish horses are noted for their strength and usefulness. There were last year about 250,000 horses. They are exported largely,—not less than 8 or 9,000 annually. There were at the same time nearly one million horned cattle. When we consider that the whole extent of Belgium scarcely exceeds seven million acres, and that in addition to her home industry she exports nearly eight millions sterling of goods, we may well rank her among the richest countries of Europe. Her people generally are abstemious. In parts of Belgium they drink freely, but not generally to excess. They are as bashful as it is well possible for men to be. Their wages are very low, ranging among the great mass of labourers, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per day.

A curious estimate was deduced by the government from the Octroi duties a few years back, of the consumption per head of all the articles of food and fuel throughout the kingdom. It amounted to within a fraction of 6*l.* per annum, of which meat formed little more than one-sixth part, and wheaten bread two-sixths. In England, it has been estimated that the expenditure on the same articles amounts to 9*l.* per annum. This is probably somewhat overrated; and in Belgium the Octroi duties give a fairer means of ascertaining the fact than any existing at home.

The Liege district will give an unduly favourable impression of the means of the working classes. The iron works at Seraing, the coal mines, and the cloth-factories in the neighbourhood, have tended to increase the demand for labour there; and the general prosperity of these various branches of industry has given ample means of remunerating it. These two facts combined, namely, the demand for, and the means of paying, labour, invariably raise wages; and meat will oftener be found on the tables of the Liegeois and the artisans of the neighbourhood, than in almost any other part of the kingdom of Belgium. It is far otherwise in Brussels: there, where one would imagine that the confux of moneyed visitors would tend to enrich all classes, few are very wealthy, and many are living in the extremes of poverty. The making of lace occupies a considerable number of women, who work usually at their own houses. Their pillows are inclined planes, rising like a steep writing desk, as they lie on their knees. The thread is of course extremely fine, and the bobbins are proportionally small. They ply them with astonishing rapidity, and the pattern seems to grow under their hands. The mode of working and the arrangement, both of pins and patterns, does not differ in any essential respect from that pursued by our own pillow-lace makers in England. There is however, a peculiarity in the mode of making certain knots (if it may be so expressed) which it is not easy to learn, and which we believe has not been acquired in England.

The constitution of the Belgian Parliament is thus described by Mr. Trollope:—

"The members of the two chambers are the representatives of the nation; and the elective franchise is exercised by all payers of direct taxes, varying in amount from 42 to 170 francs in towns, and from 42 to 64 francs in the rural districts, as soon as they have attained the age of twenty-five years. The scale of qualification is regulated according to the agricultural or commercial resources of the several districts; those of Namur and Luxembourg being the lowest, Limbourg somewhat higher, and the six other provinces the highest in the list. It appears that the number of voters inscribed on the electoral list in the

year 1833 was 47,853, of which 14,835 were registered in towns, and 33,108 in the rural communes; so that these lists give an average of sixteen electors, out of 1,000 inhabitants in towns, and eleven out of 1,000 inhabitants in the country; or, taking the average of the kingdom, one elector for every eighty-five inhabitants. A member of the senate, or upper chamber, is required to be a Belgian by descent, forty years of age, and a contributor of 2,000 francs annually to the revenue; but the only qualifications necessary for a deputy, or member of the chamber of representatives, are his being a Belgian by birth, and twenty-five years of age. From this unlimited freedom in the choice of representatives, and the almost unrestricted exercise of the franchise, it is impossible not to anticipate the most disastrous results. Hitherto, indeed, the chambers have been composed of moderate men, the debates have been conducted with decorum, and laws have been passed with a calm and conscientious reference to the vital interests of the state. But it cannot be expected that this will always be the case, where turbulent spirits, possessing no material interest either in the public tranquillity or the national welfare, may find an easy access into the public councils.

It has been the case at any rate for nearly a dozen years; and so long a trial of the system, attended by practical results so satisfactory, would scarcely leave anticipations of future disaster in any mind less intensely Orange than that of Mr. Trollope.

Nowhere are the drafts of the Roman Catholic priests on the credulity of the people larger than in Belgium; and they accordingly afford ample exercise to the Protestant fervour of the reverend author. His picture of the power of the priesthood is, however, but little exaggerated.

"They failed, as it was necessary they should fail, in a subsequent attempt to do away with the oath of obedience to the constitution; but they still maintained their influence over the great bulk of the population by means of that grovelling ignorance, in which they sedulously debase the minds of the vulgar. It is almost as surprising as lamentable, to contemplate the superstitious credulity which still prevails, even in the better classes of society, with respect to the miraculous powers of saints and relics, and the careful zeal with which it is fostered. In a periodical, dedicated to the instruction and amusement of youth, a tale appeared not very long since, entitled 'La Fête et la Malade,' which may be regarded as a fair specimen of the means adopted to work upon tender minds, and imbue them with the poison of idolatry. The tale, which is written in a strain of deep pathos, turns upon the miraculous recovery of a girl, in the last stage of a rapid decline, by the intercession of her confessor to our Lady of the Assumption. While such early lessons are addressed to the middle and higher classes, it may not be difficult to account for the prevalent belief among the lower orders, that a loaf of bread, which is blessed by the priest on the morning after All Saints' day, is a preservative against the bite of a mad dog during the ensuing year; but what is to be said of a Christian minister who gives his countenance to such an absurdity? Yet so it is: even in the capital of the Belgian kingdom, all the hot rolls are marched off for priestly benediction on the first of November yearly."

Education is backward in Belgium. The introduction of the Dutch system of normal and model schools, and of one uniform and improved system of instruction in the parochial schools, had, in eleven years, raised the number of children educated from 152,000 to 247,000. The Revolution replaced this system, by charging education chiefly on a few religious fraternities, the state retaining merely, but never exercising, the right of inspection. The numbers educated have only slightly increased; and a new system has been for some time avowedly needed. In Belgium, as elsewhere, the education of the people is a duty too momentous to be justifiably committed by the state to the priesthood. We have abundant evidence in England how rife is the worst species of ignorance, alike spiritual and temporal, where the education of the people has been left to the tendence and influence even of the most orthodox and richly-endowed Protestant church. Whatever may be the deficiency of education, the idolatry of the altars, and the impurity of the religion of Belgium, it is satisfactory to find that the loss of the

Protestant enlightenment of the Orange dynasty has neither increased crime nor stayed the progress of art. It is pleasing to have the reluctant evidence of Mr. Trollope to the fact, "that the amount of crime (40 per cent. less than that of France) has considerably decreased under the present government." Schools of Art and Design abound in Belgium. Societies and Exhibitions flourish in all the chief towns. In Painting and Sculpture the native talent of the new kingdom bids fair to revive the glory of the olden time, and sustain the fame which Rubens and others imparted to the Flemish school.

In literature "there is not wanting," says Mr. Trollope, "a rich vein of native talent in the infant kingdom, as the names of Northomb and Rodenbach, Quêtelet and Van der Maelen, Moke and Delpierre, and sundry others, sufficiently testify."

Upon the whole, giving due weight to the facts adduced, and the progress admitted, by Mr. Trollope, his work,—written in avowed hostility to Belgian religion, manners, morals, politics, and independence,—affords very strong testimony of improvement in nearly every province of national welfare.

The Railways are a vast comfort in Belgium. They enable one to skim over the wearisome, dull, flat interval between town and town. They are well arranged, and cheap. These railways are so well and carefully managed, says Mr. Trollope, that notwithstanding "the confusion which constantly prevails at Malines, where all the branches converge to a common centre," yet "during the past four years, to June 1839, the number of accidents was only twenty-six in all, and in only one of these could any blame be attached to the officials."

Mr. Trollope indulges in much censure of the manners and morals of the Belgians, and commits the customary blunder of English travellers, in imputing the extortions of tradesmen to the character of the people. The Belgians have always appeared to us remarkable for stolidity and plodding industry, without much refinement of mind or feeling, or, on the other hand, any extreme stupidity or coarseness. They are, in our judgment, a race deficient in marked features of character, rather than obnoxious to the imputation of any prominent vice. Without pretensions to high virtues, they are generally exempt from characteristic crimes. Whether there is any natural connexion between scenery and character, we will not undertake to pronounce; but a striking analogy prevails between the productive flatness of the land, and the utilitarian mind and capacity of the inhabitants. It is no uncommon thing, especially in Flanders, to see four miles of road with a strip of pavement in the middle, and a ditch on each side straight before you, and a dead level right and left as far as the eye can reach. The land, if it be in summer, is blooming with bean blossoms, or gilded with the rich and ripening corn; and very agriculturally interesting it doubtless is, to see so much goodly produce and evidence of fertility; but where the land is a dead flat, and roads and trees run in perfectly straight lines, it is tiresome work to travel there, and very soporific. To be sure, one does occasionally see a church at the end of an interminable looking road. You watch it (for it forms a pleasing variety in the landscape,) gradually developing itself, as you jog nearer and nearer to it, till at length its form, then its shape, its colour, its weathercock, and its cherubed waterspouts, one by one appear; and at last the grim countenances of the weather-beaten saints scowl out of their niches at you as you pass. You then make a slight turn, and another long flat line opens upon you.

The lives of the Flemish women are, at any rate, akin to the intense sameness and monotony of the scenery; and Mr. Trollope's description is not very wide of the truth. A Flemish wife rises in the morning, and drinks her coffee; dresses the children and herself; sends the former to school, and goes to market, where the entire mental exertion of her life centres; and something faintly approaching energy and animation is observable as she higgles in succession with the poultrywoman, the fruit and vegetable women, the butcher, and the egg merchant. If she be of the easy class, her servant follows and baskets the purchases as the mistress makes them. When completed, she repairs forthwith home; or, if she has no servant, with basket on her arm, goes to church and says her prayers. The

personal superintendence of the preparations for dinner occupy her till noon, when the husband returns, and that great event of the day having been achieved, and the children, if any, be again dispatched to school, the knitting needles are plied incessantly till evening, enlivened by a cup of coffee at about four o'clock. When the husband returns, occasionally in summer half an hour's walk is indulged in, or they visit a garden, where the husband smokes and the wife not unfrequently knits. Supper is served at seven, the children are sent to bed, and the wife, after another batch of knitting, follows at nine or ten o'clock, having performed her functions much after the fashion of the clock, by whose mechanism her own movements are regulated. A more mindless set of women it is difficult to find. Their virtues consist in docility, evenness of temper, and domesticity.

As a guide-book, 'Belgium since the Revolution' is not without merit. The account of the paintings, museums, churches, and towns, is elaborate, and generally faithful. To the tourist interested in the artical and architectural riches of Belgium, Mr. Trollope has rendered a service; and in the development of the condition of the kingdom, the effects of his jaundiced visions are counteracted by the eccentric candour with which he confutes his own prejudices, and contradicts his errors.

Popular Poetry of Persia, &c. By Alexander Chodzko, Esq.

(Second Notice.)

We promised, in our former notice of this interesting work, to give some specimens of the popular Turkman songs, and shall now fulfil our intention. Our first is selected from songs by Mehdu-Kuly, one of the most popular poets of Khorassan and Turkmania, whose life, as here briefly sketched, was itself a poem and a romance:—

"The father of the poet who wrote the three following songs, was a Turkman Tuka, and passed his life in a real Turkman manner. He pillaged the Persian provinces contiguous to his encampment, got prisoners, sold them in Khiva, and by these means amassed great riches. After his death, his only son, Mehdu-Kuly, seeing himself possessed of such a considerable fortune, gave up his father's profession of arms, and instead of encountering the dangers of distant *chappows* (forays), he preferred to enjoy himself at home with his friends, and devoted a great part of his time to contemplative philosophy and poetry. That sort of life could not gain approbation in the encampments of wandering brigands. His mother upbraided him for squandering away his fortune in entertaining his friends; his countrymen reproached him for leading an effeminate life, and doubted his courage. The answer he gave to his mother will be found hereafter. But the suspicions concerning his personal valour heavily oppressed his heart. One day, therefore, to the great astonishment of his countrymen, he armed himself, mounted his horse, and disappeared. He roamed for a few days about different Persian villages, and at last succeeded in making a prisoner, whom he tied with a rope, intending to bring him home as a proof to his fellow-countrymen, that to be as enterprising as themselves, he had only to exercise his own will. On his way to the encampment, he arrived at a small river, the *Summar*, descending from the Attock of the Turkman Tukas. Fatigued with his journey, he fell asleep on the bank of that river, when the earth, mined by the current of water, gave way. Mehdu-Kuly would have been lost, but for the interference of his prisoner. The latter, though having his hands and legs tied, and lying at some distance, seeing his master's danger, rolled himself towards him, and succeeded in catching hold of his cloak with his teeth, and thereby preserved him from a watery grave. This worthy action was not lost upon Mehdu-Kuly. He conducted his prisoner to the encampment, and not only refuted a handsome sum which had been offered to him for his prize, but restored him to liberty, loaded him with presents, and offered his personal attendance in order to secure his safe return to his native place. Coming home from that excursion, he alighted on the very spot we have spoken of above, and fell again asleep. Aly, son-in-law of the prophet, appeared to

him in a dream, and gave him some delicious nectar to drink. Mehdum-Kuly awoke, felt himself younger, and, to use the words of the aushik who supplied me with these particulars, 'His heart came to its place, his tongue became an inexhaustible source of words, full of fire and eloquence.' It was the first inspiration of Mehdum-Kuly. From that time, from a Sumite he became an enthusiastic Sheah; he preached the religion to the Turkmans, as well as the abolition of the slave-trade, and died, adored as a saint."

The following are specimens of his poetry.

His Moral Song.

"Hear me, ye mollahs, dervishes, rich men, and beggars! The paths of fate are tortuous. Prayers without contrition will be of no avail. To trust in riches is vanity. O my friends! your body is a handful of dust, your breath (life) is but of one moment's duration. Contemplate yourself mentally;—your object is vanity. Your life is one night's resting-place; your body is a cage. Your soul is a hawk with its eyes bound. O my friends! He is the man for me who lays his soul on the path of God; who, stooping slyly, falls upon the enemy; who gives largesses. He is the man for me who gives bread to the hungry. Yes; to feed a starving man is as much as to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca, O my friends! The nose shrinks, the face becomes yellow, the lips get parched, and the words cease. Make haste! the nails so beautifully rosy when young, turn blue; the eyes sink in. The faith brought from a foreign country is a trifling one, O my friends! Mehdum-Kuly says, 'I trample upon this life (i. e. I scorn it). Life lasts but five days; do not go astray from the right path. Only think, my friends! is it reasonable to store necessities during a hundred years, for a travel of five days?'"

His Winter Recollections.

"From the summits of the lofty snowy mountains the clouds get down; the rains pour and the streams gush. The enamoured nightingale seeks for a shelter in the bowers. Autumn hastens; the leaves of the rose grow pale and wither. The soup of a villanous miser will attract many a parasite more villanous than himself. Do not stretch your hand to him, you will not be able to strike a spark from such a flint. The wandering tribes pitch their tents on the mountain-tops. The tree is green, the highway gets obliterated, the road disappears in the tufted exuberance of vernal vegetation. Drink that sherbet out of yonder cup, and your heart will flame; a flood of eloquence will pour from your lips. Everybody must have this treacherous world; neither a learned man, a lord, a king, nor a slave, will be spared. Mehdum-Kuly says, 'Who will find a right path! One scarcely steps upon the world; one goes on; one loses his way. One handful of sand will cover your face. The lips wither, the teeth fall out, the tongue becomes dumb, and there remains but a yawning skull.'"

The next song is attributed to Karajoglan, another poet in high esteem among the people of Khorassan:

"He. 'Beautiful girl standing at the spring, give me a drop of water; I am thirsty. God bless you, girl; do not keep me long. I must be off.'—She. 'I never give water to those I do not know, neither to men looking so knavish as thou. You are of a Kurdish breed, you bastard! Drink, and do not stop on your way. Our tribe is not a thoughtless one. You will find no good at this spring. Every fox that passes is not to be mistaken for a lion. Drink, and go your way.'—He. 'I cannot alight from my Arabian horse; I cannot retract the words you heard. I am tired, and cannot get down; give me a little water, O maiden! and I will quench my thirst. God bless you! do not keep me any longer.'—She. 'The nightingales grow up in song with the spring. I sing sweeter than nightingales. A tired man sleeps in his house. Drink, and depart, with God's blessings.'—He. 'I'll be a guest in your encampment; I'll be your shield (protection). Dear girl! I'll be a servant to your father.† Give me

"† A truly Biblical idea; Burkhardt found the same among the Arabians. A poor youth, in love with the daughter of a man of some property, must serve him some years before he is allowed to ask for the hand of the girl as a reward. So Jacob served fourteen long years before he could say to Laban, 'Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled.'"

some water to drink, O my darling!—She. 'There are many travellers on these roads; some are hungry, some are not. I am an orphan! I have no father. Drink, and go your way.'—He. 'Your brows are so beautifully arched, as if they were drawn with a pen. Your teeth look like a row of pearls. I'll consent to be a servant to your brother; O my girl! give me a little water to drink.' &c.—She. 'Groves are numerous on our fields. We have plenty of roses and violets. My brother has a negro slave to serve him. Drink, do not tarry any longer.'—He. 'It rains often in our encampment; our people wear *kapaneks*† of felt-cloth. They often meet with a kiss at the water-side. Give me some water to drink.' &c.—She. 'Now, when you understand me at last, come to a solitary place, press my hands, suck my lips, and forget all but love.'—He. 'You turned your face from me before. You were inexorable, and cold like iron. You abused Karajoglan; what is the reason you woo him now?'"

We shall conclude with

The Advice of Kaminah.

"An aksakul ought to govern his tribe himself: it is improper to intrust a slave with the government of the free nomades. Vernal floods must subside. Of what use is a fortress to him who has no luck, or tribe? A man who is to be at the head of government ought to be of good birth and religion. A jaded mare cannot gallop or trot like a good horse. Do not call a slave Master, nor a maid-servant Mistress: a spunkish thread cannot be compared to a hair. The ducks with green enamelled heads delight in swimming upon deep lakes, but they do not like even to look at the morasses covered with weeds. There are many animals wandering upon the earth; but the gazelle only is fit for the desert. *Karchigai-tugan* is the name of the king of hawks: the lord of sports does not take any kites into his hands. To be in love with a rose is the vocation of a nightingale; but a crow, even dressed in the nightingale's feathers, is not fit for a rose. I tell you that whoever once tasted sugarcandy, he has no peace in his heart, he longs after sherbet. When an ass is over-fattened he kicks his master: a bad servant does not deserve good treatment. Sing tipsy-like during the five days of your life, Kaminah! Time goes on, and soon passes away. Know your master, and love your tribe. You must not make your servant cry."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Memoir of the late James Hope, M.D., by Mrs. Hope. To which are added, Remarks on Classical Education, by Dr. Hope, &c.—Dr. Hope was a physician of rising reputation, and had he lived, might have attained to the highest rewards of the career in which he had embarked: but there was nothing in his life or opinions sufficiently salient to excite curiosity beyond the immediate circle of his personal friends. The *Remarks* appended to the volume, on the mode of conveying to children a knowledge of the classics, is of more general import. Founding his opinions on the natural order in which the intellectual faculties are developed, the memory preceding the power of analysis, judgment, and reflection, Dr. Hope is strongly opposed to all efforts at provoking a premature exercise of the latter faculties, by which injury to health, no less than to the future intellectual powers, may be expected. In accordance with this opinion, Dr. Hope's objection to the present mode of teaching Latin employed in grammar schools, is less against the early period at which the process is usually begun, than against commencing with a call upon the judgment when advantage might be taken more effectually of the activity of memory. The ordinary mode of procedure is to begin with the abstractions of grammar, which being beyond the reach of the juvenile intelligence, are learnt slowly, imperfectly, and by fragments. A delectus is then placed in the child's hand, and he is left to find out, as best he may, the art of construing, by an application of those rules, which he has learned without comprehending. For our own parts, half

a century has not obliterated the remembrance of the suffering thus entailed on our childhood; and we can bear full testimony that the consequence is, as stated by Dr. Hope, a reliance on the assistance of the more advanced pupil; and "that all attempts" by many "to learn construing for themselves are abandoned." The result is a loss of some three or four years; after which, the process becoming more difficult as the boy is kicked up the school, he finds it easier, if he have any moderate capacity, to profit by his stray experiences, and to work for himself, than to seek assistance from others. Many, however, persist to the end in the acquired habit, and leave the school not much wiser than they entered it. To remedy this evil, Dr. Hope proposes abandoning grammatical instruction till a later period, and adopting a preliminary interlinear course, before actually commencing the scientific study of the language. To the discussion of this subject, Dr. Hope has brought a knowledge of physiology and the experience of a practical scholar; and we think he has succeeded in placing the question between the cribs and the anti-cribs on a solid and intelligible ground.

Tischendorf's Greek Testament.—The basis which the editor has taken for the construction of his text, is one that will not bear a close examination. He states, generally, that he has preferred ancient readings to modern guesses, and that he has abandoned the Elzevir text, which Griesbach almost made his standard. In the present state of Biblical criticism, it is of the highest importance that scholars should agree to have some one text generally received, and to give the variations and corrections in the margin. In fact, M. Tischendorf has now published two editions of the Greek Testament, and is preparing a third, with a different system for the rectification of the text in each. Now "ancient testimony" may be a good foundation; so may "approximation to the Vulgate," and so may the valuable *Codex Rescriptus* of Ephrem Syrus; but if any one be correct, the two others must manifestly be improper. We are not disposed to be harsh in commenting on the labours of a scholar who has devoted himself to such editorial toils as Tischendorf; but before consenting to so perilous a step as abandoning that text of the New Testament which is generally received throughout Christendom, we should wish to have a clearer statement of the principles on which the new text is to be constructed, than that which the editor has given in his prolegomena.

Outlines of a Grammar of the Aboriginal Language of South Australia, by C. G. Teichmann, and C. W. Schürmann.—This little work, considered as the fruit of an eighteen months' study of a barbarous language, is a very creditable production. The authors incline to the opinion already enunciated by Mr. Threlkeld (who has written a grammar of the language spoken by the native tribes of Eastern Australia), and also by Captain Sir George Grey (*Vocabularies of South-western Australia*), that the languages of all the Australian tribes (with the exception perhaps of a few on the northern coast) are all derived from the same stock, and consequently that the natives of the whole Australian continent are, with the exception already intimated, of one race.

Poems, by M.—To speak the truth, and the whole truth, of the inanities, that, in numbers numberless, solicit comment and criticism, under the name of Poems, would be to offend against humanity. Yet to pass them as harmless, hopeless trifles, in merciful silence, is sure to bring down on us upbraidings and remonstrances. The difficulties of our position must therefore be our apology, sometimes for what we say, but more frequently for what we do not. Here, for example, is a writer who, as we collect from the notes and other indications, is an educated and travelled gentleman, and, no doubt, in the ordinary pursuits of life, a well informed man; and yet he ventures to publish the following—

Lines on reading 'The Victims of Society.'

Pretty Miss Montessor
Wished people to press her;
Silly Lord Avondale
Believed every tale;
Stupid Lady Delawar,
Both Lady and Lord;
Sententious Nottingham,
"Mong wild bores very tame;
Amiable Chevalier
For such people had no fear.

"† *Kapanek*, a sort of cloak made of felt-cloth, without any seam. The allusion in this stanza is not easily understood by European readers. In the encampments of the nomade tribes, foggy and rainy days are chosen for assignments. In such cases the lover wraps his sweetheart in the same cloak. In the *Iliad*, fog is recommended to thieves and lovers, as the safest shelter."

These lines, be it observed, are set forth in substantial type, and occupy a whole octavo page! Another poem begins after this fashion—

Stanzas.

Were life to be all
Outward and real,
Nothing ideal,
We must bemoan;
For from the present,
How'er unpleasant,
Chained like the peasant,
Flight would be none.

It is needless to proceed further: yet as a curious exercise for the ingenious, we shall take leave to print as prose, the opening of a poem somewhat more carefully elaborated than most others in the collection.

Sermione.

"I stood within the olive wood, which terminates a long, long promontory; here was the poet's house: I could trace chambers most numerous, and baths, and courts, all which school pedantry hath taught us how to name—but all was now the mansion of the owl and bat; the ivy mantled it, and the deep damp foundations were crumbling with the weight of twice a thousand years; the mountain look'd on it as calmly as of old, changeless amidst change, and below me was a lake."

Poems of Past Years, by James Parker.—There is occasional sweetness both of thought and versification, but a total want of power and originality. The following is a favourable specimen:—

To the Stars.

Ye beautiful and bright
Lamps of the regal night,
That wreath the light the shadowy vault on high,
What wake ye in the soul,
As on your course ye roll,
Through the gay midnight of a summer sky?
Ye wake in fitful gleams,
To all beneath your beams,
Back through the gloom of interposing years,
Reviving other days—
Affection's dawning rays,
That shone ere youth's bright sky was dew'd with tears!

Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Society, Somerset House, for 40 successive hours, commencing 6 A.M. of the 21st of September, 1842, and ending 9 P.M. of the 22nd, (Greenwich mean time).

By Mr. J. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Secretary, Royal Society.

Hours of Observation.	Barom. corrected. Faint Glass.	Barom. corrected. Crown Glass.	Atmos. Ther.	Exter. Ther.	Old Standard Barom.	Atmos. Ther.	Difference of Wet & Dry Bulb Ther.	Dew Point.	Rain in Inches.	Wind.	REMARKS.
6 A.M.	29.433	29.425	58.0	51.0	29.511	58.6	02.0	52		SE	Dark heavy clouds to the N.E. & S. (Fine—light clouds—Sun in great splendour.)
7 ..	29.436	29.426	58.4	51.3	29.516	58.7	01.5	50		S	Do. ditto ditto and wind.
8 ..	29.439	29.433	62.8	53.0	29.530	59.8	01.9	52		SSW	Do. ditto ditto.
9 ..	29.448	29.438	62.0	57.7	29.540	60.5	04.5	54		SSW	Do. ditto ditto.
10 ..	29.450	29.440	61.7	59.3	29.538	61.3	06.3	52		SSW	Do. ditto ditto.
11 ..	29.453	29.443	61.3	59.5	29.540	61.8	06.1	52		S	Do. ditto ditto.
12 ..	29.457	29.449	61.3	59.3	29.544	62.2	06.4	53		SSW	Dark heavy clouds—light wind.
1 P.M.	29.459	29.451	61.3	60.3	29.550	62.6	07.3	55		SSW	Cloudy ditto.
2 ..	29.461	29.453	61.2	60.4	29.552	62.7	07.5	54		SSE	Do. ditto.
3 ..	29.459	29.451	61.3	60.2	29.552	62.8	06.7	53		SSE	Do. very slight rain—ditto.
4 ..	29.448	29.440	60.8	58.5	29.540	62.6	06.0	53		S	Fine—light clouds and wind.
5 ..	29.442	29.432	60.8	58.0	29.530	62.3	04.0	53		S	Do. ditto.
6 ..	29.447	29.439	60.4	55.8	29.534	61.7	03.9	53		S	Do. ditto.
7 ..	29.454	29.446	60.0	54.5	29.538	61.2	03.4	55		SE	Do. Moon very bright—few stars.
8 ..	29.456	29.448	60.0	53.8	29.540	60.7	02.8	54		SE	Do. ditto do. few clids.
9 ..	29.458	29.448	59.8	53.0	29.542	60.3	02.4	53		W	Do. ditto do. do.
10 ..	29.457	29.447	59.6	52.7	29.536	60.0	01.9	53		W	Do. ditto do. do.
11 ..	29.453	29.443	59.6	52.3	29.534	59.7	02.3	54		NW	Do. ditto do. do.
12 ..	29.444	29.434	59.2	51.2	29.526	59.5	01.5	53		NW	Do. ditto do. do.
1 A.M.	29.443	29.433	59.0	49.8	29.522	59.3	01.9	55		W	Do. ditto do. do.
2 ..	29.442	29.432	58.6	47.7	29.516	58.8	01.2	51		W	Do. ditto do. do.
3 ..	29.450	29.422	58.4	47.2	29.503	58.6	01.2	52		W	Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind.
4 ..	29.423	29.413	58.2	46.3	29.499	58.3	01.6	50		W	Do. ditto ditto.
5 ..	29.418	29.410	57.6	44.8	29.485	57.8	01.8	50		W	Do. ditto ditto.
6 ..	29.437	29.427	57.3	44.0	29.513	57.4	01.2	46		W	Light fog and wind.
7 ..	29.446	29.438	58.4	44.7	29.536	57.3	01.6	47		W	Do. ditto light deposition.
8 ..	29.449	29.441	57.2	46.7	29.534	57.3	01.4	50		W	Do. ditto ditto.
9 ..	29.457	29.447	57.2	49.8	29.544	57.4	03.3	52		W	Overcast—light wind ditto.
10 ..	29.443	29.433	58.2	53.3	29.522	58.4	04.2	51		NW	Cloudy ditto.
11 ..	29.437	29.427	58.9	56.3	29.516	59.6	03.7	52		NW	Do. ditto.
12 ..	29.435	29.423	59.0	56.0	29.509	59.8	04.7	52		NW	Do. ditto.
1 P.M.	29.425	29.417	58.8	56.5	29.505	60.0	04.7	51		NW	Do. ditto.
2 ..	29.423	29.415	59.0	57.7	29.503	60.6	05.7	52		NW	Do. ditto.
3 ..	29.420	29.410	59.2	57.7	29.513	60.7	06.1	50		NW	Fine—light clouds and wind.
4 ..	29.424	29.418	59.3	56.8	29.511	61.0	05.2	51		NW	Do. ditto.
5 ..	29.423	29.415	59.0	56.0	29.513	60.6	05.3	51		NW	Do. ditto.
6 ..	29.436	29.428	58.6	55.7	29.522	60.0	04.4	54		NW	Cloudy—light wind.
7 ..	29.450	29.440	58.5	54.4	29.536	59.6	02.9	53		NW	Do. ditto.
8 ..	29.464	29.454	58.4	53.7	29.548	59.3	03.0	53		NW	Do. ditto.
9 ..	29.469	29.459	58.2	53.2	29.550	59.0	03.1	53		NW	Overcast ditto—(Slight rain at 4 p.m.)

The observations of the Barometer (Faint and Crown Glass) are severally corrected for temperature, as also for capillarity.

THE SERVIANS.

It is time to say something about the country itself. We begin with the capital. Belgrade, unlike other towns on the Danube, is much less visited since the introduction of steam navigation, than it was previously. Servia used to be the *porte cochère* of the East, and most travellers, both before and since the lively Lady Mary Wortley Montague, took the high road to Constantinople by this city, Sofia, and Adrianople. No man now-a-days would think of undertaking the fatiguing ride across European Turkey, when he can whizz past Widdin, Rustchuk, and Silistria, and even cut off the grand tongue at the mouth of the Danube, by going in an omnibus from Cynerwoda to Khastenji; while the facility of returning by other routes, and the fourteen days' quarantine which separates Servia from the rest of Europe, more than counterbalance any inducement to return by this road, although the shortest. We shall now extract from our travelling journal:—

"In a boat pulled by four stout rowers we crossed the Danube, from the Hungarian frontier, but soon perceived that the towers of Belgrade are much more imposing in the concluding scene of poor Cobb's melo-drama, which people dignify with the name of an opera, than in reality a gallimaufry of moss-covered and grass-grown fortifications, crowned by ricketty red-tiled Turkish houses, reminded me of the declining military and political fortune of Turkey. As we drew near to the town, a considerable number of workmen were visible, occupied in removing a high bank of earth, and making a fine paved slope for a landing-place. A long white building in the German style made its appearance at the top of the acclivity, and close beside it a similar edifice, which amply accommodates both the English and French consulates. I quitted the nice new European houses, which presented a jarring contrast to the rest of the town, and turned into a curious old street leading up to the principal part of the town, but built quite in the Turkish fashion, the houses being composed of rafters, knocked carelessly together, and looking as if the first strong gust of wind would send them smack over the water into Hungary, without the formality of a quarantine. The Turkish guard-house was in the same condition, presenting, however, as smart a row of burnished muskets as I could have expected. The population was equally diversified and interesting—shabby old Turks were selling fruit, sunburnt Servian boatmen, with a costume resembling that of the Avadé Turks, were lying basking in the sun, and the white habillments of the Bosnia, contrasted with the dark-coloured dress of the Dervish, who, a stranger to all passing around him, continued his measured pace, and whether from religious abstraction or Mussulman fanaticism, did not deign to cast a look upon us poor gaiours and franjies.

"We now reached the upper town, and it was quite evident that the spirit of improvement had begun to take root; many of the shops were new, with the pendant shutters nicely painted, and smartly garnished with clothes, haberdashery, and trinkets, mostly from Bohemia and Moravia.

"However successful English commerce may have been in other parts of Turkey, it has taken no root in Belgrade or Servia. This arises not only from the city being remote from the sea (Servia being about equi-distant from the Adriatic and the Black Sea), but also from the great advantage which German manufactures enjoy in having the Danubian artery which floats down her goods at an almost nominal freight. Owing to this circumstance, Servia and Bosnia are about the very best markets which the cottons of Bohemia possess, while the cheap cloths of Moravia are sold over all Turkey in Europe. Were the British corn laws repealed, there can be no doubt that a considerable export of the beautiful wheat of the Barat would take place, through the port of Fiume, in which case it is highly probable that many articles of British manufacture would find their way into Bosnia and Servia through this port. The state of improvement to which I have above alluded is owing to the influx of German artisans, while the government was under Prince Milosh. Thus Belgrade is gradually losing its Oriental features—the minarets of the mosques still appear mingled with the gardens in which the Turks in happier days used to enjoy

themselves; but since the separation of Servia from the rest of the empire, German material civilization is following in the wake of the spirit with which Russia has sought to imbue the intellects of the Serbian youth. In Bucharest the intellectual civilization such as it is, is Russian; the material civilization is French. In Belgrade you have Slavonic blood, Greek religion, a mock self-elected senate, somewhat à la Russ, and a Russian arrangement and organization of the civil servants of the government; but the new houses are German, the cookery is semi-German, and the cloth of the dark green government uniform, comes from Moravia and Bohemia.

On reaching the top of the hill, we descried an enormous flag-staff in front of a large house; an entire tree had been taken for this purpose, and it resembled the mast of a ship. The dwelling was that of M. de Watschenks, the Russian Consul-general, who had been a short time before raised to this dignity from that of consul, and made independent of the jurisdiction of the Russian Consul-general in the principality of Moldavia and Wallachia. In order that nothing might be wanting to give eclat to the elevation, in the eyes of the Serbian people, a religious ceremony, and the roar of cannon, were preconcerted for the occasion.

We now emerged from the thick part of the town, and came upon an open space forming a sort of table land called the Meidan; here are the houses of the Serbian politicians, mostly newly built, the leaders being the ferocious Wuczitz and Jefrem Obrenowitch, already mentioned as the brother of the late prince. Jefrem, with his fez thrown carelessly back upon his head, sat smoking his pipe and enjoying the air on his balcony. We then entered the region of gardens, which sloped down to the Danube on the east of the fortress; high walls, interspersed with lattices, inclosed the view. We saw many Turks, both male and female, for Belgrade, at the close of the civil war, became the rendezvous of those who were compelled by treaty to abandon the interior of the principality, this city being the only place at which Turks are permitted to reside. When in this quarter of the town we paid a visit to Dr. —, the physician of the Pasha, a jolly old Hanoverian, who as surgeon to a British regiment, had gone through all the fatigues of the Peninsular war. The Pasha, then in Belgrade, was the man who had given up Varna to the Russians, and his being again employed is a pretty specimen of the Oriental standard of political morality. The view from the Doctor's garden was beautiful—the clear white of the numerous domes and minarets, with the broad bosomed Danube filling up the centre of the picture, was finely relieved by the dark green of the luxurious vegetation that surrounded us.

We returned in the direction of the fortress, and I was reminded that I had entered the East by a string of camels. I believe that seldom is the camel seen so far north—it certainly had an odd effect on those who were only a few days from Kenna. They were slowly pacing over the glacis of the fortress, and were laden with cotton which had just been brought from Macedonia.

La Pucelle would certainly be a misnomer for Belgrade; this fortress has been taken and retaken I know not how often; in 1128 by Stephen, in 1522 by Suleyman II., in 1658 by the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, in 1690 by the Turks, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, in 1789 by London, and in 1806 by Black George, on this last occasion by stratagem. A Greek Albanian of the name of Ronda went with one or two companions before day-break over the lines, disguised as a monk, and being able to speak Turkish, he managed to pass the guard at the Christian gate, and when he had got in, their rear party fell suddenly upon them, loosened the bolts, opened the gate and let Black George in. The Turks were now awakened, and a severe struggle commenced, which ended with the capture of the whole town.

Of the interior of Servia very little is known; the soil is fertile, the climate healthy, and all the northern slope of the Balkan, as well as the mountains of Rudvic, are covered with wood of the very best quality and of great variety. There can be no doubt that it is a country extremely rich in minerals, but the Servians are themselves incapable of working them, and from their jealousy of foreigners, will allow

no stranger to do so. Milosh declined the proposals of an English company. Since the last revolution some young men have been sent at the expense of the local government to the gold mines of Schemnitz and Crevavitz in Hungary, which may perhaps pave the way for a better acquaintance with, and more advantageous exploitation of, the minerals of Servia. They, however, would have done better had they turned their attention to the black diamonds of Old England and Scotland, more especially as Steam Navigation is more likely than anything else to render the resources of Servia rapidly available.

A very simple branch of industry carried on at this part of the Danube is the trade in leeches. The merchant or leech-fisher, 'Marchand de Langues' as they call themselves, are almost all Frenchmen. They travel over Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor in search of their blood-thirsty prey, and when masses of them do not die it generally turns out to be a most profitable speculation. It is highly amusing to hear them condoling each other on their 'Marchandises Mortes.'

But it is time to say something about the Frusca Gora, or the high wooded region between the Suwand and the Danube. Here, perched in the most romantic situations, are numerous Greek monasteries, and the Serbian Greek Bishops of Hungary are almost all taken from the abbots and superiors of the religious houses. The first of them I visited was Georgetek, on the southern slope of the Frusca Gora, with a fine view of Belgrade and an immense stretch of country to the west. The superior, after reading my letters, gave me a hearty welcome, and after dinner conducted me into the library. The first book put into my hands was the canons of the Greek Church, by Beveregius (Beveridge), and printed at Oxford. The superior assured me that this English collection was the most complete ever printed, and was to be found in the principal Illyrian libraries, and used by the head of the church as a standard collection. We were interrupted by the loud knocking of a mallet on a sounding board: this was the call to prayers—an ancient mode of summons, used in the Middle Ages, before bells were introduced into these remote parts, and still continued from the reverence for old customs, which characterizes the Greek much more than the Latin Church. Mass is said in Latin—the Greek church using Latin, is the converse of what one finds sometimes in the Levant, i.e. Roman Catholic communities who say mass and read prayers in Greek, and thus call themselves Greek Catholics. Prayers are read in the Frusca Gora in the old Slavonic language, and the books used are those printed at Kiev, in Russia. In the evening I conversed with several of the fathers on their manner of life, but it appeared that they preferred the summer to the winter, as from the beginning of spring they have very active duties; the convent is possessed of a good estate; one brother undertakes the stewardship of the house, another the management of the vineyards, a third is book-keeper, &c.; thus the convent is just like a country gentleman's residence with a manor attached, but instead of one master and several servants, there are eight or nine individuals with the enjoyments of masters and the duties of servants.

From Georgetek I went to Verdruc, where are deposited the remains of Prince Lazar, the last of the independent rulers of Servia; he is now a Greek saint, and every good Servian makes a pilgrimage to his shrine. But, strange to say, Verdruc is one of the poorest monasteries in the Frusca Gora; as I entered the church a priest with a ragged surplice was saying mass, and a few peasant women were prostrate before the altar; an old brother came up to me shaking a box, which contained a few crucifers, and could not conceal his satisfaction when I added to them a swanziger. As soon as mass was ended the scanty congregation moved to the far-famed shrine, and the mummy of the saintly king was kissed and kissed again. There lay Lazarus on a sort of oblong altar, dark, brown, and shrivelled, his fingers of skin and bone were covered with rings, the offerings of the pious, and his body enveloped in a finely embroidered mantle or tunic, so much the worse for wear that tradition calls it the very identical garment which he wore on the day before the battle of Cosowo. It is clear that the Servians were well acquainted with the art of embalming, for

although ghastly and grinning, his features remained in tolerable distinctness.

I now crossed the highest part of the Frusca Gora, which to be sure has none of the grandeur of the Alps, but all the *gravia* of the Apennines. From the highest part of the road it appeared as if one of the grandest conceptions of Gaspar Poussin had been realised; between bold wooded mountain slopes to the right and left, the eye seemed to launch into half a world of diversified scenery, the Rudvic mountains occupied a prominent position, and the dark line of the Balkan (Kara Dag, as the Turks significantly call it,) was distinctly visible; so perfectly clear was the atmosphere, that a point far in Bosnia was pointed out, distant one hundred miles in a straight line.

The Servian nation counts about three millions of inhabitants, of which there are in round numbers a million in Servia Proper, a million in Hungary, and a million in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Of all the provinces of Turkey, Bosnia is least known to Franks, although it is nearest to the civilized nations of Europe; I shall therefore make a few remarks on the present political state of this important province, premising that political transactions almost all have their origin in Bosna-Serai, which is the chief town (although Travnik is occasionally the seat of the Nazir). Balbi gives a population of seventy thousand souls to this city, but Rutelchuk Riga Pasha, who had been long in Bosnia, assured me that the population could not be less than eighty thousand, and that the town was nearly as large as Broussa. Bosna-Serai carries on a considerable trade, for it is not only the bazaar at which the landed proprietors of Bosnia purchase most of their necessities, but it has manufactures which find their way over all Albania and Macedonia. A large proportion of the picturesque pistols and daggers of the Arnauts, those mutinous untrained bands of Soldateska which inspire with terror the peaceable citizens of all Turkey, come from Bosna-Serai; and the manufacture of the handsomely formed ewers and wash-hand basins (with the little soap turret), is equally successful.

The earlier history of Bosnia is associated with that of Servia, but whilst Servia worked out her independence, Bosnia remained faithful to the Porte, in consequence of the circumstance of a large proportion of the native population being of the Moslem religion. The so-called reforms of Turkey were nowhere viewed with greater horror than in Bosnia, and the famed Hatti Scheriff of Gul Hané, has been here, as well as everywhere else, a complete failure. Liberty and equality are good things, provided they have received historical and hemispheric development, but were of course impossible of attainment in a country where there is no nationality—where all law or government and authority had been for centuries founded on the Koran, the unique magna charta of the East—where religious fellow-feeling makes straight the path of the statesman—where the state is a large family—where there is a place for every man, and where every man has his place. A reform in England, which would drive our grantees from their high estate, and make the Duke of Norfolk citizen Howard, were much more practicable than the Hatti Scheriff of Gul Hané. In Constantinople, under the eyes of the ambassadors, things have gone on tolerably well, but through all Asia Minor and Syria the Hatti Scheriff has been a dead letter, for the Turks have no more consented to admit the Christians to the position which the Hatti Scheriff assigned them, than the Christians themselves have dared to advance to it.

Since I left the banks of the Save, I endeavoured for some time to find out how the Hatti Scheriff had worked in the north-west provinces of Turkey, but without effect. The Turkish newspapers, such as the *Manzari Shark*, the *Moniteur Ottoman*, the *Echo de l'Orient*, &c., so far from giving any real information, are *subventionnés* by the government, and do a great deal of harm by the false colouring which they give to all public transactions; in fact, one would imagine, that instead of being on its last legs, the Ottoman empire was sound in wind and limb—that nothing can exceed the wisdom of her statesmen, the prosperity of her finances, and the efficiency of her naval and military departments. But a letter was published some time since in the *Allgemeine*

Zeitung on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which contains such details as prove the writer to be well acquainted with his subject, and prove that nothing can be more melancholy than the political state of that country, and that the Hatti Scheriff, so far from attaining the object sought, has produced a violent reaction in favour of the ancient regime of Islamism."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 28th Sept.

At this season, when the performances at the theatres may almost be considered in the light of rehearsals, and the only new publications are political pamphlets, there is little to report that is likely to interest either the artistic or literary world. The death of the Duke of Orleans has certainly in some degree given an impulse to book-making speculations; but these productions are, as may easily be imagined, a mere hashing up of old newspaper paragraphs, interlarded with adulation, which even the many virtues and accomplishments of that lamented Prince cannot render other than distasteful even to his warmest friends. First among the crowd of authors on this subject, appears that illustrious and facile phrase-spinner, Jules Janin, to whom all subjects, all countries, and all languages are equally familiar. Of course, in his life of the Duke, by far the most conspicuous figure is Jules Janin, in his "pauvre habit noir"; and, to swell the book, descriptions of visits to all the king's palaces, long newspaper accounts of the ceremonies of the Prince's marriage, the addresses, the replies to the addresses, and all this *fade* stuff, only occasionally redeemed by some of those pathetic exordiums in which Jules Janin really does excel. Nothing can be better than the opening of the first chapter, spoiled, as usual, in a few pages, by the author's irrepressible egotism; and, throughout the book, we hear continually and provokingly of the illustrious official personages in embroidered coats and stars, who deign to notice the eternal "moi et mon pauvre habit noir."

Of another stamp is General Bugeaud's pamphlet on Algiers, in the opinion of some of the best informed men of the day a piece of profound Machiavellism, originating with a much higher personage than the Governor-General. No one who has ever heard the General in the Chambers deliver his rude, unpolished speeches, for one moment suspects him of the authorship of the work which bears his name, and is certainly written in a clear, manly, frank, and straightforward style. It appears that the Algerian territory in Africa, of which the French hold military possession, is at the present time 600 miles long and 150 miles broad, and the number of Europeans resident within the district, and not engaged in military duties, is about forty thousand. These Europeans all reside in five towns on the sea coast—viz. Oran, Mostaganam, Algiers, Philippeville, and Bona, and are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, rendered profitable by the wants of an army of upwards of 75,000 men. The expenses for governing and supporting the army in this dependency for the past year exceeded 2,500,000*l.* sterling; while the revenue was under 400,000*l.* sterling, the greater part of which was derived from duties on articles consumed by the army and the sale of booty. The General contends that an army of not less than 80,000 must be maintained in Algiers for some years to ensure the complete subjugation of the territory, at present, in many districts, only nominally under the control of the French. This may easily be credited, on reading his description of the tribes against whom he is carrying on incessant and apparently interminable war—"all warriors from their earliest youth to extreme old age, only requiring that force, which is the result of organization, discipline, and tactics, to make them perfect soldiers;" "a people who are influenced by none of the great interests by means of which the nations of Europe have always been obliged to capitulate when their armies were defeated; a country possessing no great centres of government, of population, and of commerce, which, once occupied, enable the conqueror to subdue the rest of the country. They have none of those arteries in which the life blood of civilized nations circulates; no internal navigation, no fixed abode, but a horse and a gun include every thing."

While the continent of Europe, in imitation of England and America, is being interlaced with rail-

roads, a Mons. Cordier, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has published an argument against railroads in general, and railroads undertaken by government in particular. He attributes to the railroads of America the bankruptcy of that country's banks, and consequent injury to the commerce of Europe. He urges the employment of the government money in improving the navigation of the rivers, now dry in summer and overflowing in winter; and suggests a plan for making railroads, which would put off their completion to the Greek Kalends.

In theatricals we have revivals and rumours of a thousand incredible things. At the Théâtre Français, Rachel, drawing crowds in the absence of all the fashionables; at the Académie Royale, a revival of 'La Juive' and 'La Reine de Chypre'; and at the Porte St. Martin, Lucrece Borgia almost outdone in an adaptation of Eugene Sue's 'Mathilde,' really too gross to be noticed, except slightly. It was, creditably to the audience, coolly received. A.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Dr. Conolly, the resident physician at the Hanwell County Asylum for Lunatics, who has succeeded through many difficulties in establishing his system of moral and rational treatment at that institution, —where, as our readers know, the extended scale of the experiment combines all the conditions of a full and perfect trial, as the result does of complete success,—is about to publish a work on the treatment of the Insane, expounding his benevolent views, and embodying his experiences.—We may here also mention that Mr. Schloss has just published the King of Prussia's Cologne Speech, in a highly-ornamental form, it being printed on a quarto sheet in letters of gold, the German text and English translation facing one another, and the whole surrounded by a handsome embossed border.—While referring to the King of Prussia, and his sayings and doings, we will add, that his Majesty has caused a gold medal to be struck, for presentation to the most distinguished artists of all nations, who may come under his notice. One of these has been bestowed upon our countryman, Mr. B. Wyon, in testimony of the King's approval of the gold medal struck by that artist in commemoration of the event which made his Majesty a visitor in England—and forms, as our readers know, the second acknowledgment which Mr. Wyon has received of the Prussian monarch's approbation. The medal is of gold, and bears on the obverse, an excellent likeness of his Majesty, surrounded by a broad border, in dull relief, exhibiting emblematic devices of the Arts. The reverse displays the façade of an elegant Grecian structure, Apollo, in his car, rising over the centre.

From Leipsic it is stated that a congress of architects—the first assemblage of artists ever held in Germany—met in that town on the 14th ultimo, to the number of 547, nine of whom were Englishmen. The town of Bamberg, in Bavaria, has been fixed on as the place of their meeting next year.—On the 15th of the same month, the Scientific Congress of Italy met, at Padua, for its fourth session, under the general presidency of Count Citadella Vigodazzere. The presidents chosen in the several sections were:—for Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, the Prince de Canino; for Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics, Professor Orioli, of Bologna; for Mineralogy, Geology and Geography, the Marquis Paresio of Genoa; for Botany and vegetable Physiology, Professor Moretti, of Pavia; for Agriculture, Professor Gera, of Turin; and for the Medical Sciences, Professor Giacomini, of Padua.

The Queen's visit to Scotland has left, and brought away, those marks and impressions which are generally consequent upon royal progresses, and of which, though the colours soon wear out, the tracings may be found long after, furnishing, at least, a paragraph or two to the chapter of national manners. For awhile, at the English Court, and thence, in the usual line of communication, through all the gradations of society, "your only wear" will be tartan, and life, in many of its merely fanciful manifestations, will be performed à l'Ecossoise. We see stated, for instance, that "M. Jullien and lady, of the Queen's Opera, London, passed through Perth, on Sunday, for the purpose of engaging eight Highland pipers, and twenty-four dancers, of the first order, to perform

at the Opera; and from thence they are to be taken along with M. Jullien, on a projected tour through France and Germany."

The French papers have of late quoted from a work, entitled 'Les Centenaires,' some astounding statements respecting the age attained by individuals in the different countries of Europe. Thus, we are told, that "There have died in England, in the course of the last century, 49 persons who have reached from 130 to 180 years of age! Of those seven reached 134 years, four 138, two 146, four 151, one 159, one 160, one 168, one 169, and one 175." Now, we believe it to be beyond the power of the writer to prove any one of these assertions; to prove that any one man or woman, in England, ever attained the lowest of these ages, or 130 years. We do not, of course, mean, when we speak of proof, the gossamer nonsense which passes current on such occasions, but such evidence as would be received as conclusive in a court of law; and surely in a country where every parish has its register, the age of a party is a fact very easy of proof. Some years since (see No. 200-3) we were drawn into a controversy respecting the age of a man of the name of Patrick Gibson, of whom a portrait and a memoir were published, setting forth that he was in his 111th year. We proved to demonstration that every assertion from which his great age was to be inferred was false; yet, since then, his portrait, with the falsehood deliberately written on the frame, has been placed in the Hall at Greenwich Hospital. Our incredulity on the subject of these Old Gibsons, Old Parrs, and Old Jenkins being known, we have on more than one occasion been sent by friends in search of cases, that admitted, they said, of no doubt; but, on inquiry, it turned out that instead of "no doubt" we should read "no proof." The parties indeed recollected, or rather professed to recollect, many circumstances which occurred more than a hundred years before, but in no instance could they recollect where we might procure a copy of their baptismal register. This question is not altogether one of mere idle curiosity; the length of time that men may live must affect questions of annuities, insurance, and other like calculations: yet though every season brings forth new insurance companies, new life tables, new expositions and illustrations of the subject, no writer, that we are aware of, has devoted a single chapter to a careful investigation of the age which men have attained. If any of our actuaries have considered the subject, a letter from them would, we are sure, be interesting to our readers.

The recent destructive conflagration at Liverpool, with the calamitous particulars of which our readers have ere this become acquainted through other channels, cannot have failed to strike them with a painful sense of the frequency and fearful nature of this fiery scourge, particularly if they have been accustomed during the last few months, to cast their eyes over the continental papers, where whole towns and districts have been swept by the devastation, as if the prophecy were now fulfilling, that the world "shall be purged by fire." Some of these calamities we have brought under notice, in addition to those more conspicuous ones which have sent, as it were, the sound of their desolation to our own shores; and this month Germany has added to the terrible list the entire destruction of one half the town of Rheimbach; while in Russia, Kasan, a capital of some importance, has lost fifteen hundred houses, and a large amount of merchantable property. By the way, we perceive that some of our contemporaries are indulging in that ingenious mental exercise, (practised most successfully by old women,) which consists in the discovery of coincidences, and requires, as a general proposition, that two or more events to be compared shall have not less of common attribute than the M (the river is surplusage), which identifies Monmouth with Macedon. These gentlemen consider it as a remarkable fact in the statistics of fire, that several conspicuous conflagrations have occurred in the month of September. In the terrible and extensive list which the history of this scourge presents, the months being only twelve over which they have been divided, it would have struck us as a more noticeable circumstance, had they pointed out some month to which a number of these disasters could not be assigned; and we wonder that it did not occur to these wonderers as more remarkable still, that in the dozen

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months known to the moderns as January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, have occurred all the fires recorded since the beginning of time!

We submit this as a very striking case of coincidence! We have to announce the death, at Hampstead, on the 21st ult., of James Ivory, K.H. F.R.S. and member of the Institute of France.—We may here allude to a report, that Captain Basil Hall has suffered severely from a paralytic attack, and has just arrived in London for medical advice.—To this sad paragraph we must add, with feelings of deep personal regret, an announcement of the death of Mr. Francis Wilkin, an artist not much known to those whose knowledge of Art is confined to our exhibition rooms, but for many years extensively patronized by the higher classes. Mr. Wilkin came before the public as a sort of prodigy, and was employed as a miniature painter when a mere boy; at fifteen he was engaged by Mr. Buchanan to make water-colour drawings, or paintings, from the most celebrated pictures of the old masters; and the power, truth, and effect of those copies, when publicly exhibited, excited general astonishment, and won for the young artist the warm commendation of President West, of Lawrence, and other great artists, and the unanimous good word of the critics. Mr. Wilkin was little more than of age when he received a commission to paint an immense picture of the Battle of Hastings, for the Hall at Battle Abbey, and received 2,000 guineas for it. Subsequently he devoted himself to portraiture in chalk, the size of life; and a list of his works would, we believe, include portraits of one half the nobility who lived during the last quarter of a century, and of many distinguished literary men. It was our good fortune to have known him long and intimately, and a more kind-hearted, liberal, or benevolent man, never lived.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Two PICTURES, now exhibiting, represent THE VILLAGE OF ALAGNA, in Piedmont, destroyed by an Avalanche, painted by M. Bovero; and THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY, at Bethlehem, painted by M. RENOUX, from a Sketch made on the spot by B. ROBERT, R.A. in 1839. Both Pictures exhibit various effects of light and shade. Open from Ten till Five.

AFGHANISTAN.—NOW OPEN, PANORAMA, Leicester-square, a comprehensive and interesting VIEW OF CABUL, including every object of interest in the city, the Bala Hisar, the river Gude, with a distant view of the Himalaya Mountains and the Pass of Kund Cabul, where the British army was so treacherously destroyed. The whole illustrated by numerous groups of figures descriptive of the manners of the Afghanees. The Views of the Battle of Waterloo and of Alagana, remain open.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Extended into CAVENDISH SQUARE.—Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, including NAPIER'S PATENT PRINTING MACHINE, AINSLIE'S PATENT BRICK AND TILE MAKING MACHINE, TAYLOR'S PATENT SOLID-HEADED PUMP MAKING MACHINE, &c. The Weekly List of POPULAR LECTURES, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofner, and the other lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. For the Exterior of ST. PETER'S, at ROME, and the Interior of the CHAPEL of ST. HELENA, at JERUSALEM, the latter after D. Riens, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are among the latest additions. ENLARGED DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE OPIUM, DIVING BELL, DIVER, &c. &c. To the COSMORAMIC VIEWS, shown in the Evenings, a beautiful addition has just been made. Letter of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s. Schools half-price.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Sept. 27.—Several new species of quadrupeds, collected by Mr. Fraser, naturalist to the late Niger Expedition, were laid before the meeting. The specimens exhibited were collected by Mr. Fraser at Fernando Po, to which place he returned after his recovery from the fever at Ascension. Mr. Waterhouse read his descriptions of these new species.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Bot. Zoological Society, 8, P.M.
Eth. Horticultural Society, 3.
Bot. Zoological Society, 3.—General Business.
Bot. Zoological Society, 8.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

CONTEMPORARY MUSICAL COMPOSERS.
SIGISMUND THALBERG.

HOWEVER irrational it be, there is always something in the "fashion of the hour" worthy of analysis, and we are bound to follow it, or to admire it. We had a laugh in our New Number at the euphuistic phraseology of *Le Petit Courier des Dames*, and yet a philosopher might find worse subjects for illustrating the connection of cause and effect—condition of society and mode of expression—than the vocabulary of that little periodical.

On these grounds, we are glad that the publication of a *Nocturno* composed for the Mozart Album gives us an opportunity of speaking of M. Thalberg as a composer. It will be understood from our preamble that he is not placed in our gallery beside Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Moscheles; but he is first in fashion, and deserves, in the present day, to occupy the place among pianoforte composers which, thirty years ago, would have been claimed by Steibelt or Woelfl. These names, by the way, remind us how entire is the change which has passed over the world of musical composition: for they,—the fashionable men of their time, and, like our subject, skilful in the invention of passages, difficulties and new effects,—wrote solid Concertos with orchestra, substantial sets of Sonatas—three in one publication: whereas the successor to their position and their popularity, when giving his sign of life and activity, gratifies the world by a single *nocturno*, a study, or a *fantasia* on Italian melodies. This triviality of form which Thalberg's compositions have contributed to popularize, is, however, in nowise chargeable on him. Kalkbrenner, the graceful pianist,* but feeble composer—Czerny, the wonderful Viennese mechanist—a musical steam-engine in his powers of production; and Herz, the idol of the Parisians before Hoffmann and George Sand came into fashion,—and whom the Parisians might do well still to idolize, would he only follow his true path and write them ballet music—had each done his part in substituting a taste for finger-music in lieu of the graver works in which idea was to be presented. Each of these had, probably, been seduced into so superficial and flimsy a manufacture by his popularity as a solo player, and the consequent necessity of his producing with rapidity a stock of show-pieces: for not one of them ventured in performance on the compositions of their contemporaries. All these,—and, to so young a man as Thalberg the warning is worth having,—have passed, even while alive, with their works, into the limbo of Neglect and Oblivion.

It must never be forgotten, that for high finish, splendour of tone, and entire and deliberate self-command, we have always rated M. Thalberg as incomparable among the executants. We have more than one single movement from his hand,—such as the well-known *Andante* in D flat, and the Grand Study in A minor, recently published—which, as affording opportunities for the display of these admirable qualities, are faultless; and, moreover, contain an amount of melody so graceful and fascinating, as to assure us that the fountain whence they proceed is of the sweetest quality, if not profound in depth. Intimations of the same excellent gift are discernible in the trifle before us: but, then, this shows us M. Thalberg's less admirable side as a composer. It exhibits his tendency to overlay the slightest thought with as cumbersome an embroidery as would fairly decorate a theme on the most gigantic scale,—to make "his little fishes talk like whales." The new manner of supporting a melody by the richest accompaniments, is a happy invention, to the perfection of which our author has largely contributed. Mechanically to speak, it cannot fail to lead the player to cultivate an equality of finger and a beauty of tone: both of which are among the best of a pianist's accomplishments. But there is danger of its being pushed too far. The composer who, writing for a full band, leaves no *thin places* in his score for ease of contrast, runs serious risk of satiating the ear (for an instance of which, let the student compare the works of Spohr and Beethoven): how much more, then, shall the pianoforte writer, confined to a limited instrument, exhaust his own powers of charming, if he always employ them at full stretch, whether the subject be one of *Amina's* delicate airs in 'La Sonnambula,' or the pompous bardic chorus from 'La Donna dell' Lago,' or the *preghiera* from 'Mosé.' For the moment he is dangerous as a

* Here we are speaking of Kalkbrenner's works *en masse*. A few of his early compositions, however, deserve exceptional mention:—the 'Dramatic Sonata' is one—a fine, forcible work, fairly keeping the very ambitious promise of its title: the 'Eufasio Musica,' a grand Fantasia, is another. This would seem to have been a special favourite with the composer, since he has been known more than once to play its most striking portions, when professing to extemporize. His Concertos are inferior to these works: his pianoforte trios had never the popularity which their elegant melodies and nicely of construction deserve. Our amateurs are at once difficult and capricious in their adoption of chamber music. One of Czerny's best works is a pianoforte quartett in C minor, which is almost, if not altogether, unknown in England.

model,* in proportion as he is seducing; for the future, barren of any profit to the treasury of Art. It is the nature of favour immediately drawn upon, to wane prematurely. The *tremolando* of Steibelt, as he used it, has been all but banished from pianoforte composition (its very name, the *Bebung*, being a forgotten term); and yet it was an effect creditable to the discoverer, and worthy of being retained. So, too, the Rossinian flourishes, intoxicating as they were in their brilliancy, by being too unscrupulously used, have become "common as a barber's chair," and their recurrence has tended largely to fix on their inventor the reproach for mannerism, which he has really no more deserved than Handel or Mozart, or any other prolific writer who has created a style,—the Shakspearian Beethoven always excepted.

Were there no hope that the subject of the present notice might reconsider his career, the above strictures would have been in part superfluous. But never was artist in a better position for pleasing himself than M. Thalberg. He is known to have already honourably secured an ample fortune. It has been again and again rumoured that he was on the point of relinquishing his career of exhibitions "*sur les tréteaux musicaux*," (as Liszt once sarcastically phrased it,) some have said for the labours of composition, others for the study of—*chemistry*. We hope the former: inasmuch as the spirit of melody is assuredly not wanting to him,—nor of invention,—nor of science; his harmonies being always good. If to these he will add construction and self-postponement,—if he will prefer the idea which springs up in his mind, to the effects to be produced by his own incomparable hands, he may, with as many years of health and prosperity before him as we hope he has, produce works which shall deserve a place, not in the pianist's, but in the musician's library.

The passion for "first nights" is not so exclusively shared by theatrical quidnuncs, but that many of the comparatively few play-goers now in town may be tantalized by having to choose between two such powerful attractions as are offered to-night. The production of such an opera as the 'Semiramide' of Rossini on the English stage, with Miss Adelaide Kemble as the heroine, and the London debut of Mrs. Alfred Shaw as a dramatic singer, are events of no common interest to the musical world; while the opening of Drury Lane, under Mr. Macready's management, with Shakspeare's charming romantic comedy 'As you like it,' cast more effectively than it has been any time these twenty years, offers a strong inducement to those who desire to cheer the restorer of Shakspeare at the commencement of his second season of management at Drury Lane.

The HAYMARKET has produced another of the numerous translations from the French which constitute the staple of our minor drama, and show how far superior our continental neighbours are in stage-craft to their English brethren. 'Grandfather Whitehead' is that very common character, a doting old grandfather, who spoils his grandchildren from over fondness; but his indulgent kindness brings serious consequences that develop other traits of individuality: he spends in presents for his darlings a sum of money that he supposed was his own, but which had been lent to their father, who, for want of it is ruined. Distracted at the thought, the grandfather leaves his son's roof, and is found next morning at the house of a man whom he had befriended when young, and who had repaid his generosity by ruining him; this unexpected meeting brings about an act of restitution, which redresses all grievances, and reconciles all parties. Farren's personation of *Grandfather Whitehead* is one of his most finished and impressive performances; unalloyed by those faults of exaggeration and "playing to the audience," which this excellent artist has fallen into in common with inferior actors, the illusion was sustained from first to last; and the audience sympathized with the assumed character in all his troubles and delights, as

* Of this danger we have proof before us, in a composition by one of the most industrious and accomplished of our resident pianists—M. Edouard Scholz. This is a *Romanza Capricciosa* (Op. 18), in which all the cloying qualities of Thalberg's style are carried to an excess, every bar being positively surcharged with chords, notes, &c. Of the influence of Thalberg's popularity upon the compositions of the young men of the Continent—those of his greater rival, Liszt, not excepted,—we shall, possibly, have another opportunity of speaking.

their tears testified. The feeble old man, vainly endeavouring to teach his petted grandson to read, but unsuccessful in showing him how to spin a top—unable to control him, but most efficient in screening him from punishment—thinking of nothing but how to lay out his next quarter's allowance in toys for the boy and trinkets for the girl; and taking pity on the man who had so ungratefully repaid his generosity, is a picture of confiding simplicity and amiability, made touching by the feebleness and helplessness of extreme old age. The appearance of senility in the low and tremulous voice, the infirm gait, and wrinkled face are faithfully represented by Farren; and, taken as a whole, the art displayed is admirable; though not equally various and delicate in the manifestation of sensibility with Bouffé, who, we believe, "created" the part; but the English actor does not labour under the disadvantage of being compared with his prototype in this instance. The spoilt boy was played by Master Webster, with sprightly ease; and Mrs. Edwin Yarnold, as the girl, gave vent to the emotions of the character in the genuine phrase of sorrow. Mr. Stuart is so judicious and careful an actor, that we regret to see him marring his efforts by a monotonous and gloomy mannerism that is the reverse of effective. "Curiosities of Literature" is a farce that has only the merit of raising a laugh by its outrageous absurdity and prurient equivocations; neither of which are worth tolerating for the sake of the fun, by any fastidious visitor of the Haymarket Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

On Monday Evening, October 3, Her Majesty's Servants will perform Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. *Hamlet*, Mr. Macready; *Ghost*, Mr. Phelps; *Gertrude*, Mrs. Warner. With Handel's Opera of ACIS AND GALATEA, illustrated by Mr. Standish, R.A. *Acis*, Miss P. Horton; *Galatea*, Miss Romer; *Polypheus*, Mr. Strepton.

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MISCELLANEA

Rubbings of Brasses.—Bingley, Yorkshire, Sept. 27. In the *Athenæum* of Saturday the 17th inst., you describe a method of taking rubbings of brasses by means of "heel ball": as, however, this process is the more laborious and the less perfect of the two recommended, I send you an account of the other.

The materials used consist of a flat bung, wrapped in soft wash-leather, the whole being about four inches in diameter, and a mixture of black lead and oil, which, for the sake of convenience, may be carried in a snuff-box. The paper should be much thinner than that required for the heel ball; common silk paper will do, or glazed Cambridge paper, which is less liable to tear. A pair of gloves should be worn during the rubbing, to prevent the hands being soiled. A little of the black lead preparation being placed on the bung, the superfluous matter may be rubbed off on a piece of waste paper, till an even surface is obtained, when the operator may proceed as with the heel ball.

The great advantages this method possesses are, that it takes scarcely one-third of the time required by the other method,—as much less time, indeed, as the surface presented by the bung is larger than that by the heel ball, and that the rubbing is much finer and more closely resembles an engraving.

Yours, &c. CHARLES BEARLANDS.

Engineering Science.—The tunnel on the line of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway will be three miles in length, upwards of 600 feet below the surface or summit of the hill at its greatest height, and in rock formation throughout its entire length. The works were projected and commenced upwards of two years ago, under the direction of Charles Vignoles, Esq. Five shafts were opened, at about half a mile distant from each other, for the purpose of proving the formation, of facilitating the driving of the drift-ways, and ultimately, of ventilating the tunnel. Whilst these were in progress, the drift-ways were carried on from each side, or face, of the mountain: the distance, or length, driven, on the eastern side, extending to nearly 1,000 yards, and from the next shaft 180 yards. The junction between these two portions of the drift-way was effected on the 17th Sept., and the levels, when checked, on a tie-bench, at the point of meeting, had varied but nine decimals, or one inch nearly, and the range was within less than two inches of being geometrically true. When it is considered that this has been attained whilst driving upwards of half a mile through hard rock formation, it must be admitted to be highly creditable to the parties engaged in directing it.—*Dub. Ev. Post.*

Table showing the number of Days in each Month on which Rain fell during the last Eleven Years, as registered at the Royal Society, Somerset House, London.

Months.	1831	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	1840	41
January.....	4	6	5	17	2	9	14	*1	11	16	14
February.....	15	1	15	0	5	10	11	9	13	13	10
March.....	12	4	7	7	3	19	6	9	13	4	12
April.....	8	6	23	2	2	7	10	7	11	10	4
May.....	7	7	3	0	12	6	9	9	9	12	12
June.....	13	12	17	9	10	12	10	20	11	9	9
July.....	10	3	10	12	4	9	10	18	12	14	18
August.....	11	11	4	10	4	9	14	14	10	11	18
September.....	14	5	5	6	14	17	10	10	12	12	14
October.....	10	14	11	4	15	16	11	8	13	10	22
November.....	7	7	8	3	11	9	11	17	18	16	13
December.....	4	10	10	2	5	12	10	11	13	2	20
Totals.....	115	86	125	80	92	147	123	137	154	125	177

* Melted snow.

Table giving the quantities of Rain (in inches) in each Month for the last Eleven Years, as registered at the Royal Society.

Months.	1831	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	1840	41
January.....	1.430	2.633	1.430	1.077	1.387	2.224	2.224	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
February.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
March.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
April.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
May.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
June.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
July.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
August.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
September.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
October.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
November.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
December.....	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
Totals.....	16.977	22.740	17.942	16.977	22.740	17.942	16.977	22.740	17.942	16.977	22.740

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